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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

President Puts Onus of Relief Up to Congress

Proposes now, if refused $150,000,000 demanded in February, to let out 400,000 in April instead of million, and total of 1,200,000 by July—Leaves way for compromise.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—President Roosevelt today put the relief problem for April, May, and June flatly up to Congress, asking for the third time for an immediate appropriation of $150,000,000, and warning of the consequences of throwing into possible destitution 4,000,000 people in May and a total of 5,000,000 by June.

The tone of the message, if firm, was not truculent and did nothing to disturb so-called "business appeasement." Instead, Mr. Roosevelt put in a word for business by recalling the consuming power WPA workers would lose if they were dismissed from the rolls.

Moreover, by proposing not to sever 1,000,000 from the rolls on April 1 if he is denied his $150,000,000, but to take them off in smaller batches, the President left the way open for compromise and somewhat more deliberate action by Congress Washington expects an emergency relief appropriation, but perhaps less than $150,000,000.

The President stuck fast to his major theses: That "with few exceptions, those who are employed (on WPA) are actually in need and are not receiving more than they should in the form of federal assistance"; that to get along without the $150,000,000 appropriation would mean discharging 400,000 WPA workers in the first week of April, 600,000 in the first week of June, and 200,000 early in July. With dependents, these dismissals would total 5,000,000 persons now getting help from WPA who would not receive it in the months ahead.

Unemployment has increased since December, said the President, and needs are now higher than they were a month ago. He looks forward to improvement in the next three months, but only enough to absorb his January estimate of about 300,000 now on WPA.

Needs Now Greater

"The Government of the United States," said the President in a succinct three-sentence summary of his case, "is faced today with a condition and not a theory. The insufficiency of the money appropriated will compel the administrator to discharge about 1,250,000 actual workers in the immediate future.

"I cannot bring myself to believe," he adds with pointed sarcasm, "that these discharged men and women will contribute to the prosperity of the United States, nor do I believe that the merchants and landlords they are now dealing with will become more prosperous when their trade ceases.

"Therefore, the responsibility for the situation in which all of these people will find themselves during the coming three months rests of necessity within the decision of the Congress of the United States."

The burden thus placed on Congress is a heavy one, and one the legislators are not expected to resist. At some time, probably not by April 1, they are expected to make an additional relief appropriation approaching the total requested by the President: say $135,000,000.

Compromise Seems Possible

The way to compromise is opened somewhat by the plan for discharging WPA workers in segments. The cut in April is not the deepest; but involves 400,000. After that has been carried out—and if a protest goes up over the country, and severe effects are felt—then Congress will have until early May to prevent the further cuts. Had the President planned to remove 1,000,000 workers on April 1, as he threatened in his last message on Feb. 7, there would have been little room for compromise.

Between today's message and that of Feb. 7, there is a considerable difference in detail. Today the President foresaw the need of only severing a total of 1,200,000 from WPA, through a staggered plan spread over three months. On Feb. 7 he presented three possibilities, which he declared were the only ways out: First, to cut off 1,000,000 persons on April 1; second, to carry out a week-by-week reduction from April 1 to June 30 removing "well over" 1,500,000 from the rolls; third, if the sec-

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Text of President's relief message: Page 5.

Bicycle Riders To Ban Hitchhikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmette, Ill.

Bicycle testing lanes at school houses, inspection by police for mechanical fitness, and "bike" parking zones in the business district, are provided under a new village ordinance here that is to take effect June 1.

Under the new rules bicycle riders must:

Observe all traffic signs; ride single file if in a group; and take on no hitchhikers.

The bikes themselves must have a horn or other signaling device; at night a headlight visible for at least 200 feet, and a red reflector on rear fender.

Sidewalk riding is permitted except in a few designated places.

Cyclists failing to obey may find their licenses revoked or suspended, or may reap a fine of from $1 to $200.

Realty Group Urges Pay Cut As Aid to City

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was asked today by the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League of Boston if he thought it necessary for Boston, during its present financial stringency, to continue to pay the Mayor a salary of $20,000 a year or twice the amount paid by the Commonwealth to its Governor and $2,000 more than the City of Chicago pays to its Mayor.

The question was included in a long list of inquiries placed on the Mayor's desk today by the League hinting at weaknesses in the city's financial structure which caused the League to wonder what had happened to the former vigor of the Mayor's drive for governmental economies.

As background for its picture of alleged Government waste, the League called the Mayor's attention to the city cashier's window out of which city employees take 60 per cent of the city's annual budget with no apparent effort by the Council or the Mayor to readjust city salaries in the interest of taxpayers.

Tax Study Urged

"Perhaps the Mayor has not taken sufficient time to study city finances," Eric A. Nelson, President of the League, declared. "Yet the unreasonable drains on public funds are so obvious in many respects as to make the League skeptical of the Mayor's statement that no further governmental economies can be made this year."

Among the questions asked by the League were these: Is it necessary to maintain city services at this time at maximum prosperity levels? Is it necessary to maintain the regular step-rate salary increases in City Departments provided for periods of normal industrial activity? Is it necessary to assess property at values 50 per cent beyond what is reasonable and lawful? Is it necessary to keep 56 employees at work on Fire Prevention at an annual cost of $22,500

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Fair and Cold Weather Halts Flood Menace

Bay State officials prepare for thaw as forecast calls for snow or rain and warmer Wednesday

With the forecast for generally fair and slightly colder tonight, although with increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer and rain or snow tomorrow night, immediate threat of flood conditions because of the heavy snowfall left by the storm which roared across New England from Saturday night to early this morning, is not regarded as imminent or serious.

Nevertheless, the State Department of Public Works has requested the lowering of dams and reservoirs under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of four western Counties—Berkshire, Hampden, Hampshire, and Franklin—as a precautionary measure, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall issued a reassuring message stating that the Adjutant General's department "has worked out a comprehensive plan to take care of all contingencies."

Prepare for Flood

The Governor said he had instructed Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson to take charge of co-ordinating all the State's forces for prompt action in case a sudden thaw might result in flood.

"The memories of past disasters are too vivid for us not to take every possible precaution to protect lives and property, should they recur," the Governor said.

"There is no immediate cause for alarm and preparations to meet any disaster on the part of the State should be regarded only as vital precautions.

"Our military department has worked out a comprehensive plan to take care of all contingencies. General Erickson will be ready to put this plan into action at the first sign of danger, co-operating with State and local police, the Department of Public Works, the Red Cross, and other agencies."

Gale Delays Ships

While the present outlook on land has materially improved, and ships which were delayed outside Boston Harbor have made port, vessels well out to sea are being delayed by a 47-mile-an-hour gale and heavy seas, according to radio reports.

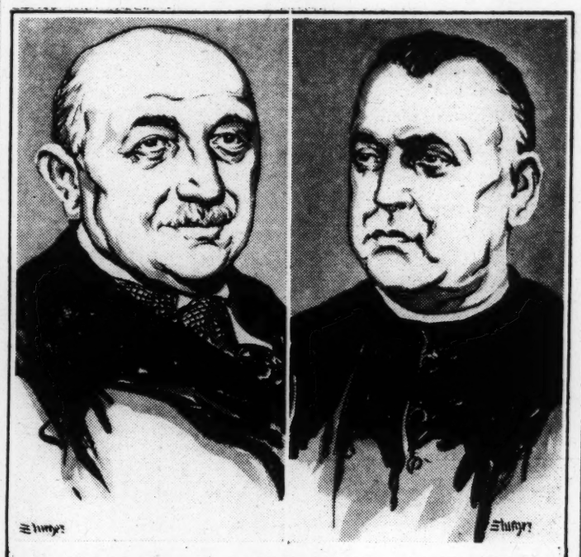
An SOS was received by the Coast Guard in Boston at noon, relayed by the Cutter Algonquin, from the Norwegian motorship Belnor, about 600 miles east-southeast of Cape Cod. The vessel is a steel craft of 2,871 gross tons and was last reported in the sugar trade. Details of the reasons for the call were not given.

The cutter Chelan, on ice patrol duty on the Grand Banks, is standing by the Norwegian steamer Gro, bound from Baltimore, Md., to Marzick, Norway. Its rudder is reported disabled.

William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, in addition to his order regarding dams in the four western counties, notified owners of dams and reservoirs in

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

Czech Republic Is Broken Up; Slovakia a Reich Puppet State



By a Staff Artist

Dr. Rudolf Beran — Resigned Czech Premier

Dr. Joseph Tiso — Restored Slovak Premier

Upper map shows three sections into which Czecho-Slovakia was divided after Munich. Lower map indicates location of Czecho-Slovakia in relation to Germany, Southeast Europe, and Ukraine.

Hitler ready to arm Slovaks if separatist move is fought by Prague — Bratislava Parliament, called at Berlin's 'request,' votes for complete autonomy—Tiso restored as Premier.

Czecho-Slovakia was.

Dismembered at the behest of Germany less than six months ago, the little postwar Republic today literally fell apart in pieces.

Slovakia, one of the three autonomous Provinces within the Federated Republic, declared its independence. A Slovak Parliament called at the order of Reichsführer Hitler voted for separation—a step which makes Slovakia a virtual puppet state of the expanding German Reich.

Prague formally proclaimed the end of the united Czecho-Slovak nation. The Czech Cabinet of Dr. Rudolf Beran resigned. And President Hacha hastily departed for Berlin to discuss—or to listen to the terms under which the Province of Bohemia-Moravia, which appears all that is left to Prague, may continue its existence under the leave of Germany.

Swift propaganda and political preparation in Berlin turned what first appeared like a purely domestic dispute between Czechs and Slovaks into a Munichesque crisis. Troop movements were reported in Germany as Foreign Office spokesmen made clear that the Reichsführer planned to liquidate what he termed an "unbearable" situation.

London and Paris, a statement of Prime Minister Chamberlain in the Commons disclosed, were inclined to take no action. They held the Munich guarantees for the new Czecho-Slovak state did not apply to the present circumstances.

Poland and Hungary, meanwhile—both seeking to set up a common border through absorption of a portion of eastern Czecho-Slovakia—looked longingly at the territory of Carpatho-Ukraine, which is now separated from Prague by the German-dominated Slovak state. Hungary issued an ultimatum giving Prague 24 hours to withdraw its troops from Carpatho-Ukraine. There were reports of armed clashes. And diplomatic quarters felt that it would not be unlikely that Germany would permit fulfillment of the Polo-Hungarian plan for absorption of further territory.

Hungarian Troops March Into Carpatho-Ukraine; Defense Rights Claimed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, March 14—The moment for which Hungary has been long waiting came today when Hungarian soldiers marched into Carpatho-Ukraine under a partial mobilization order which followed Slovakia's separation from the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia.

Associated Press dispatches from Budapest reported an ultimatum to the Prague Government demanding withdrawal of Czech troops in Carpatho-Ukraine within 24 hours. Release of political prisoners, an end to "persecution" of Hungarians, and permission for Hungarian self-defense formations in Carpatho-Ukraine to arm, was also said to have been included.

In view of the hopeless situation in Czecho-Slovakia, it is believed that the Hungarian army could march straight to the Carpathians without encountering much resistance. The only problem is the attitude of Germany, which has hitherto opposed Hungarian absorption of Carpatho-Ukraine, which would give Hungary a common frontier with Poland.

Diplomatic sources, however, indicate that it is now within the realm of possibility that Reichsführer Hitler would raise no objections to further expansion of Hungary at the expense of Czecho-Slovakia.

Vision of Old Border

Thus Hungarians are rejoicing today in the prospects of immediately restoring part of the border of "St. Stephen's Millennial Kingdom," but this joy isn't very great since the little area they believe they are on the point of recovering is very poor and inhabited by backward people, less than 5 per cent whom are Hungarians, nearly 13 per cent Jews, and the rest Slavs.

A still more vital reason today why Hungary is not jubilant is that Slovakia seems to have passed definitely under the control and management of Germany. The Third Reich is believed to have completely imposed its domination over both Czechs and Slovaks and thus brought Hungary more closely within its grasp.

Declaration Issued

This morning the Hungarian Prime Minister published a declaration in which he called present boundary between Hungary and Slovakia definite and stated that developments in Slovakia were purely a Slovakian matter.

Such announcement might mean a capitulation by Hungary, for all Nationalists here maintain that Slovakia formed a part of Hungary for a full thousand years prior to 1918. They consider that it belonged inalienably to St. Stephens' sacred crown. For 20 years after the end of the World War they tirelessly worked to get Slovakia back. That was a vital element in the famous slogan, "Justice for Hungary."

As the Third Reich now places its hand formally and unmistakably on Bratislava, one of the most precious of the old Hungarian cities, it almost seemed as though Hungary, whatever other concessions are granted it, may be subjected to a period of German domination.

With Germany taking all Germans in Danubia under its protection many Hungarians wonder when the Third Reich will find an excuse for treating Hungary as its vassal. There are twice as many Germans here as in post-Munich Czecho-Slovakia.

Slovak Action Revives Talk of Common Border For Poland and Hungary

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 14—The thunderstorm over Slovakia which descended on diplomatic complacency out of what appeared to be a clearing sky is already reverberating far beyond what until today had been Czecho-Slovakia.

It has revived talk heard after Munich for a common frontier between Poland and Hungary.

It has aroused intense apprehension in Yugoslavia, where, as in Czecho-Slovakia, there are three kindred races—Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, as well as two important minorities, Hungarian and German.

It has rudely shaken the hopes of those who believed Chancellor Hitler's ambitions would be satisfied with what he obtained at Munich.

In short it has placed Europe back once more on the razor edge of suspense from which during the relative calm of the past three months it began to think it was escaping.

Pledges Not Implemented

As far as Slovakia is concerned, nobody is prepared to raise a finger to prevent the uneasy autonomous partnership with Prague of the past six months being converted into a German-controlled independence.

Both from Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay word has gone forth that the guarantee of independence offered in the Anglo-French plan of Sept. 19, and promised by Britain, France, Germany and Italy in the Munich settlement, has never in fact been implemented and in any case was only against "external aggression," not against internal disintegration.

The fact that internal disintegration has been patently engineered from without is, however, well known to everybody in both Chancelleries. If evidence is needed it is supplied by the visit which the once-deposed but now reinstated Slovakian Premier, Dr. Joseph Tiso, paid to Berlin prior to the decision to detach Slovakia from Bohemia-Moravia was being publicly proclaimed. It also is seen in the presence of armed German guards—SA men, not soldiers, so that the amenities of a "peaceful" solution might be preserved—in the streets of the Slovak Capital.

Hitler's Words Recalled

In this connection it is recalled here that Herr Hitler, in the Sportpalast speech in Berlin on Sept. 26, said: "I assured Mr. Chamberlain that as soon as the Czechs reached a settlement with other minorities I shall have no further interest in the Czech State, and I shall be willing to guarantee it."

There is some reason to believe that Herr Hitler has always regarded the Slovaks as one of the minorities in Czecho-Slovakia, though the two races are linguistically at least as close as the English and Scots.

The chief difference between these two branches of the Slav race consists in the fact that the Slovaks for a thousand years were ground down under Hungary, whereas the Czechs were independent until 1630, and have since been under the milder rule of Austria, where they had opportunities for self-advancement denied to the Slovaks.

Compared with Bohemia, Slovakia is an empty land with an area of 40,000 square kilometers (about 13,444 square miles), and a population of only 2,500,000. Carpatho-Ukraine has 11,000 square kilometers and a little over half a million inhabitants.

The question which is being asked therefore is whether Herr Hitler, in accordance with "Mein Kampf" policy, will now seek to colonize the new state with Germans. All of Slovakia's neighbors think he will do so, and that he will build up Slovak economy under complete German control, besides dominating the country politically.

It is for these reasons that Poland and Hungary already have begun

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Slovak Call for More Land Expected to Follow Partition

By John Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, March 14—The proclamation at Bratislava by Premier Joseph Tiso today of the new independent State of Slovakia is to be followed, according to informed circles here, by sweeping territorial demands against what is left of Czecho-Slovakia. These demands will be ostensibly from the new Slovakia, but really representing decisions already taken by Reichsführer Hitler.

After the Provincial Government at Bratislava had voted separation from Prague in a secret session this morning, Dr. Tiso sent Herr Hitler a telegram announcing the "liberation of Slovakia" and asking for German help to establish "normal relations."

This is reminiscent of the telegram sent by Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart as the provisional administrator of Austria before the National Socialist occupation of Vienna just one year ago. The plea is considered in informed circles here to be forewarning that the Slovaks during the next few days will present demands for the transfer to them of certain territories on the Moravian-Slovak border on the grounds that the population there is Slovak—that is, on the ground of racial self-determination.

Important Industrial Area

Such territory would, it is declared, include an important industrial area in which would be Zlin, headquarters of Thomas Bata's great shoe factory, and might even extend to places like Olomouc. Some well-informed observers predict that Sastqurno, Capital of Moravia, will also be included in these demands, but this is still uncertain.

The importance of granting this strip of territory along with the Moravian-Slovak frontier is that it would give Slovakia, which is mainly a poor agricultural country, very valuable industrial help and so lessen the importance of Bohemia-Moravia as an independent unit.

Momentarily the feeling here is that Herr Hitler is free to do what he will—march in with his army or send in his airplanes—without the people here being able to resist unless they initiate an organized revolt which would simply give Herr Hitler an excuse to come in as a conqueror, there being no hope that Czecho-Slovakia could resist, seeing that the western democracies will do nothing.

Hitler's Reported Demands

It is not believed in informed circles here that the Third Reich is merely concerned with Slovakia and there are many reports which it is impossible to verify officially that the Prague Government was informed yesterday of Herr Hitler's additional demands. These are said to be:

Independence of Slovakia.

Economic linking up of Slovakia with Germany, possibly by a customs and monetary union, and full participation in Germany's Four-Year Plan.

Complete disarmament of this country. Application of the Nuremburg laws against Jews.

What Herr Hitler would do if his demands are not granted has not been openly stated yet, but the presence of increased numbers of German troops round the frontier of Bohemia-Moravia speaks for itself.

It is also declared in circles which are not accustomed to scatter wild reports that it is not excluded that Germany may henceforward not be content with the idea of a motor road linking German Silesia with Austria across the narrow neck of Moravian territory, but will demand a fairly wide strip of territory within which Germany would have complete sovereignty—this would largely be along the boundary of territory which the Slovaks are now claiming from Moravia.

Little Hope of Support

In their present dilemma, not a single Czech with any standing is expecting help from the western democracies. They are fatalistically awaiting the next forced concession and with the prospect of 20 years' democratic progress being destroyed in so many days.

The strain and tension of the past year have produced an apathetic acquiescence in the Czechs which is sad to witness, but which observers believe to be the only sane policy in the circumstances, since the Czechs know by experience the practical value of Anglo-French protests in Berlin.

There is also a feeling here that Czecho-Slovakia is only a means to an end and that end, for the Reich, is further east. What has happened is seen as a direct result of the failure of German-Polish minorities discussions only a fortnight ago in Berlin.

German control of Slovakia gives the Reich the key to the encirclement of Poland and gives Germans control of practically all the northern boundary of Hungary except for a short strip to the east bordering on Ruthenia. It also brings them very near to the oil wells of Rumania.

Erasure Costs Man $1,500

NEW YORK (AP)—Matthew Ury was fined $1,500 March 13 by Federal Judge John C. Knox on his plea of guilty to a charge of obliterating "Made in Germany" from electric batteries he sold to the city.

Dog Racing in Boston Garden Ruled Against by Judge Cox

There will be no dog racing in Boston Garden this spring, according to a decision handed down today by Judge Louis S. Cox of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Judge Cox ordered the issuance of a writ of mandamus against the State Racing Commission, preventing it from granting a license to the Greyhound Racing Corporation for dog races in the Garden.

The ruling was made on a petition brought by George T. Lanigan, Boston lawyer, on grounds that the City's permit to hold races was invalid because it was signed by Acting Mayor George A. Murray.

Judge Cox found that an Acting Mayor can take action only on emergency measures and held that granting a dog racing permit was not an emergency.

The Racing Commission has assigned 90 days for dog racing, with 110 days remaining open. There is no time limit set for filing an application for a permit.

At the office of the Racing Commission it was stated that while no time limit for applications is set by law, circumstances may control the present situation. As matters stand the Wonderland dog track at Revere has a sequence of 90 days beginning June 1 and running through the racing season.

Under the law two dog tracks may not operate simultaneously within 25 miles of each other within the State.

This means that if the Greyhound Racing Corporation persists in seeking a City permit and a State license—and both were granted—the Garden "season" would have to start immediately and conclude by May 31. Some time is required for the filing of an application and for reconsideration of the matter by the City Council.

Judge Learns All About Fingerprints From Expert

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—District Judge Arthur Thomsen wrote J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for information on fingerprints. He got it with this comment:

"It may interest you to know, Judge, that on your letterhead you left 36 fingerprints, and on the envelope, 16."

Americans at Work
"Millions Make the Movies"
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Intimate Message from Washington

President Has the Politicians Guessing What He Will Do for Party in 1940, but He Says Nothing and Is Sawing Little Wood

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

President Roosevelt is today the enigma of Washington. What his strategy is for dealing with a recalcitrant Congress, what he expects to try to do for the Democratic Party and the liberal movement in 1940, are all more than a little obscure. His foreign policies are fairly clear; his long-range New Deal objectives are as clear as they have ever been; in the field of plain politics he is today a puzzle.

Just returned from two weeks in the Caribbean, the President is making plans for an early sojourn of at least that length at Warm Springs, Georgia. He is letting Congress rattle along by itself; he has not intervened personally in the business appeasement campaign except in occasional very limited if encouraging words about taxation and the completion of his legislative schedule; and most striking of all, he has left even his closest friends in the dark as to his general intentions about 1940 and the future of the New Deal.

Of course, it would be expecting too much to have Mr. Roosevelt diagram his plan of campaign at this time. To remove himself from the nomination race next year now would, it is plausibly argued, remove him as a political factor. But the present uncertainty in which the liberal movement finds itself has disadvantages, too. Is there to be a rallying of the clans, and a vigorous campaign in 1940? Or is 1940 to be permitted to go more or less by default, with both major parties nominating relatively conservative candidates, while from 1940-1944 Mr. Roosevelt does a thorough job of reorganization and restoration of progressive morale from the vantage point of the opposition?

One Guess Is as Good as Another

One popular theory in Washington is that the President has given up 1940 already, that all his recent actions reveal that he is not trying to hold together the coalition of regular Democrats and eager Liberals which won in 1932 and 1936. This is an alluring hypothesis. For if it is true that to win in 1940 a combination of the old-line Democratic Party must join again with the Progressives, then the present indications are not toward victory.

In his Jackson Day speech, the President told Conservative Democrats to join the Republicans instead of his own faction. Those were not the words of one seeking to hold together a coalition. They were the words of a zealot for political logic, for unified parties, not for victorious combinations.

It is not too early to indulge in these speculations, for the Republicans are making hay briskly, and so are the dissident Democrats. Success in the 1940 party conventions will not be won by the candidate with the best radio voice, who makes the most eloquent appeal to the listening public, but by the man with the delegates. And, as "Jim" Farley recently said of the Corcoran-Cohen group: "Why, those fellows won't even have tickets to the convention!"

And so the question arises: Is Mr. Roosevelt waiting and marking time for reasons of strategy, or is he never going to start at all? Either answer is still possible. Certainly the President appears anxious to prevent incipient booms for any of his lieutenants, with the possible exception of Harry L. Hopkins. A group of sincere liberals, though not members of the Washington "palace set" met recently—not in Washington—and after canvassing the whole field felt that the most convincing, sincere, thoughtful, representative New Deal candidate for 1940 was Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. They chose one of their number to go to the President and try to talk about 1940.

The delegate, an old friend of the President, went to Mr. Roosevelt. He began by saying that a number of devoted New Dealers were beginning to wonder about 1940. He got no farther than that. Before he had time to mention Mr. Wallace, before he got beyond the words 1940, Mr. Roosevelt broke him off with a chilling rebuke.

"Leave 1940 to me," was the sum of the President's remarks. "You have no business troubling yourselves about that problem, and I'll thank you not to start booms."

That was the purport of his statement, and the delegate left the President profoundly dejected. This happened last November, and the liberal group responsible for this feeler have been dejected ever since.

Hard Nut to Crack

Meantime, the President coasts along with an outwardly jaunty and satisfied manner. It is, of course, more than a year to the nominating conventions. But if there is to be a strong New Deal succession candidate, it is time the build-up got going in earnest.

The various false starts in the directions of Robert H. Jackson and Harry L. Hopkins have indicated the extent of the problem. At first, observers felt the President was putting up a number of straw men to be knocked down, then permitting himself to stand forth as the only possible New Deal candidate. Perhaps that is still the strategy. But, as has been said, the President's intransigeant attitude toward most of his party leaders, and the growing hostility to him among regular Democrats, indicate that he might not be able to get the nomination as things now stand.

On the other hand, his nonchalance seems to support the 1940-default theory. Some of his closest friends and most acute observers believe that to be the case.

Such strategy would, of course, be hard lines for the liberal movement for a couple of years, and perhaps for much longer. It would be awkward strategy to follow-through. If the regular Democrat, instead of the Republican, were elected in 1940 then Mr. Roosevelt would have to organize a third party; indeed, the logic of events points more and more distinctly toward a third party unless the President makes his peace with the regular Democrats.

And the road of a third party in the United States is terribly rocky.

Erwin D. Canham

Britain and France Cling to Hands-Off Policy in New Czecho-Slovakian Crisis

Polish-Hungarian Border Talk Revived by Slovakian Action

(Continued from Page 1)

to consider whether the time has not come to disregard the Italo-German award at Vienna which retained Ruthenia as part of the triune Republic of Czecho-Slovakia, as well as today's proclamation linking it with Slovakia and instead just take Carpatho-Ukraine and establish a common frontier between Hungary and Poland. The Poles so far have said little—they observe that Herr Hitler said nothing at all before letting loose the Slovak crisis on the world—but they are certainly considering military action.

With Slovakia no longer linked with Prague, it is geographically impossible for Carpatho-Ukraine to remain part of Czecho-Slovakia and there are competent diplomatic observers who believe that in the final analysis Herr Hitler will not act to prevent Poland and Hungary from claiming a part of the territory of the former Republic, sufficient to establish a common Polo-Hungarian border.

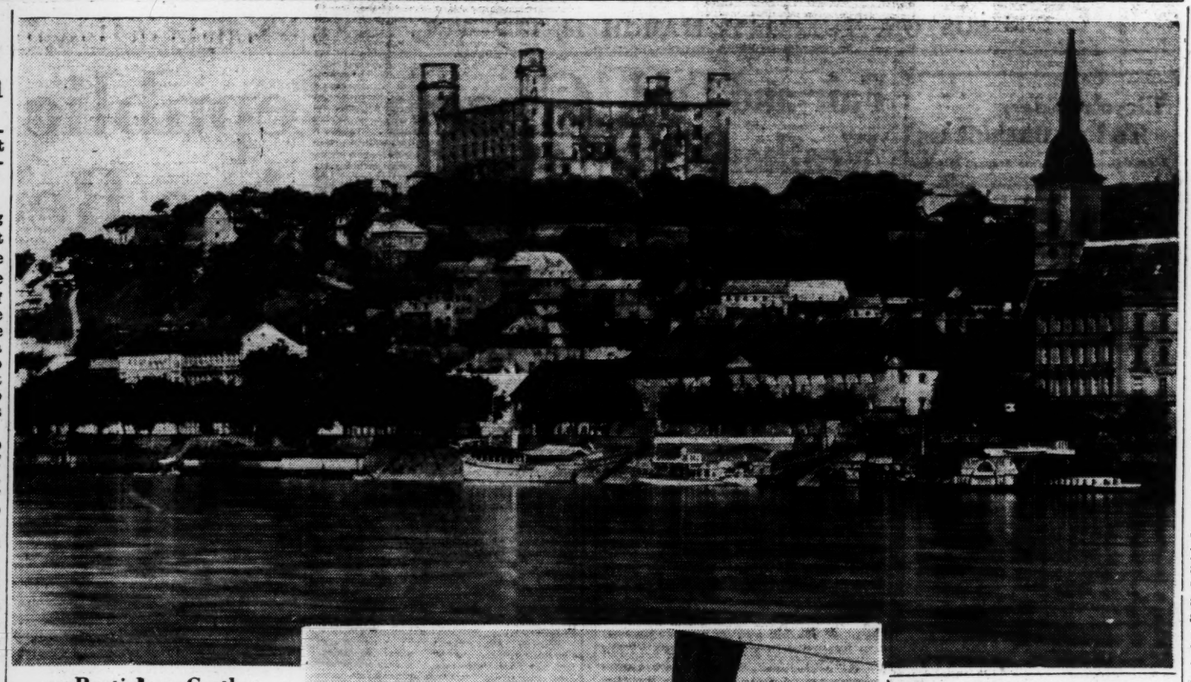
Mr. Gringore Gafencu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, during his recent visit to Warsaw assured the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Beck, that King Carol no longer had any objection to a common Polish-Hungarian frontier. Hungarians have not either, since the Poles besides being traditionally friends of Hungary do not want to keep Carpatho-Ukraine themselves but to give it to Hungary.

Developments Closely Watched

More distant, but also disturbing reflections, are being made about Yugoslavia. The Croats, like the Hlinka Party in Slovakia, long have been smarting under a sense of grievance because the Serbs refuse to allow them autonomy. At the time of Austrian Anschluss last year a considerable section of Dr. Vlatko Matchek's Peasant Party held that the Germans would march on into Yugoslavia and "liberate" them as well as the Austrians.

What happened afterward to Czechoslovakia opened the eyes of the leaders, especially those of Dr. Matchek himself; but a good many of the rank and file prepared to listen eagerly to German propaganda and offers of monetary and other help.

Thus if observers have interpreted the signs correctly, Herr Hitler, if he likes, can stir up the same sort of problem for Yugoslavia as he has done for Czecho-Slovakia. What Italy would think if the Reichsführer showed signs of doing so is a question which diplomatic circles believe may soon have to be answered.



Bratislava Castle

Britain Plans 'Hands Off'

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain indicated in the House of Commons today that the breaking up of Czecho-Slovakia called for no action from Great Britain.

He said "the proposed guarantee" (of Czecho-Slovak frontiers) was "one against unprovoked aggression against Czecho-Slovakia, and no such aggression has taken place."

This was believed to represent the view of both Great Britain and France with respect to whether they should act under the Sept. 29 Munich accord giving Czecho-Slovakia's Sudetenland to Germany.

Answer to Opposition

Mr. Chamberlain made the statement in answer to a question by Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Opposition leader, who asked whether, in view of the separation of Slovakia from the Czecho-Slovak Republic, "the British Government is not bound by a guarantee and by the Munich agreement to have a close interest in everything concerning the integrity of Czecho-Slovakia."

The official British view is that the guarantee promised at Munich for the frontiers of the Czech State minus Sudetenland has not yet come in force because those frontiers have not been delimited finally.

Mr. Chamberlain refused a specific statement on the British position.

"The question of any action (by Britain) has not yet arisen," he said in reply to Mr. Attlee, who asked whether the Government would consult the three other signatories of the Munich accord—France, Germany and Italy—and Czecho-Slovakia.

In a sharp exchange with the Opposition leader, the Prime Minister declared it was "altogether an unwarranted assumption" that Britain now was "entirely disinterested in Czecho-Slovakia."

The speaker ruled Laborite Member Ellen Wilkinson out of order when she asked the Prime Minister whether he did not consider as unprovoked aggression Germany's action to "provoke secession" (of Slovakia).

Mr. Attlee then asked, without naming Germany: "Is it not clear that if influences are brought to bear to separate Slovakia from the rest of Czecho-Slovakia, is not this Government bound by its guarantees under Munich to have a very close interest in anything which concerns the integrity of the remainder of the Czecho-Slovak State?"

Mr. Chamberlain countered: "Without full information I should not like to express an opinion on the first point raised. Assuming it to be true, that would not be a ground for bringing into force the guarantee."

Churchill Speaks

Mr. Winston Churchill, Britain's World War First Lord of the Admiralty, told the Commons today that Britain would have to face the possibility in wartime of a parachute invasion.

He said that "4,000 or 5,000 men" might be dropped from airplanes to attack munitions factories.

Mr. Churchill described as the "first instalment of the bill for Munich," the Government's previously announced decision to prepare 19 divisions for action on the Continent in wartime. Other instalments of the bill, he said, "will be presented for the rest of your lives."

Unified Ukraine Blocks Fascists, Party Heads Told

MOSCOW (AP)—The eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was told March 13 that "all Fascist aggressors will break their heads" against an "unprecedented unity" of the people in the Ukraine.

The speaker was Nikitta Khruschoff, an alternate member of the political bureau of the Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the Ukraine.

In an extensive speech Mr. Khruschoff described a flourishing state of national economy and culture in the Soviet Ukraine achieved within the past year.

"We have in the Ukraine," he said, "an unprecedented unity of the people around the Party and around Stalin. The union between the Ukrainian people and the great Russian people is mighty and invincible."

[There has been a movement among non-Russian Ukrainians in recent months for an autonomous nation of all Ukrainians. The movement has gained greatest attention outside Russia, in Poland, and the Carpatho-Ukraine. Germany has been credited with a desire to see establishment of a separate Ukraine.]

The Congress accorded a stormy ovation to Clement Voroshiloff, Soviet War Commissar, who told it of measures carried out by the Party and the Government for strengthening the Nation's defense machine.

Wide World

Scene in the Slovakian Capital

Nazi and Slovakian flags decorate the town when elections for the Diet were held in Fascist style. Only one party was allowed to present a list of candidates.

Slovak Parliament Declares Full Freedom From Czechs

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, March 14 (AP)—The Czecho-Slovak Republic was torn apart today by a Slovak Parliament acting under the protection of Adolf Hitler and with a pledge of German troops to aid in case of trouble.

The Parliament of the central section of the shrunken, three-part Republic was called on Germany's insistence. It declared the independence of Slovakia and set up a new nation under Germany's wing shortly after noon.

Carpatho-Ukraine, the isolated easternmost section regarded now as lost to Prague, was reported partially occupied by Hungarian troops.

[London dispatches of the Associated Press said that Reuters, British news agency, received word from Prague that casualties resulted when Czech troops suppressed an attempted revolt at Chust, Capital of Carpatho-Ukraine.

The reports, which were not confirmed immediately, said a hotel occupied by the German Consul had been surrounded by Czech forces and "some concern was felt for the Consul's safety."]

The Parliament decided on a republican form of government and named Dr. Joseph Tiso as first Premier of Independent Slovagia.

Dr. Tiso reported in detail his conversations with Chancellor Hitler in Berlin last night. He returned from the German capital, where he had gone at Herr Hitler's invitation, with a promise of the Reichsführer's protection should Slovakia decide to strike out for independence.

Parliament was asked: "Shall Slovakia be independent?"

The members voted by rising. It was unanimous.

Dr. Tiso was ousted March 10 by the Central Government of Czecho-Slovakia on charges of tolerating a Slovak separatist movement.

Prospects were that Dr. Tiso also would become President or Chief of State. No formal constitution had been drawn up, so the nature of the office of President was still to be specified.

"Our separation from the Czechs is complete," Dr. Tiso said a few minutes after the historic session of Parliament.

"Vast problems remain and our next concern will be to draft a Constitution.

"Some of my colleagues are suggesting that I lead the State, but that is a matter for the future."

The new Nation was set up in a rambling building called "Zupny Dom," which in the Slovak language means District House. In the days of the Hapsburg monarchy it had housed Government administrative offices.

Streets around the building were shut off to traffic for blocks around because of the bombings last night. Even the inner doors were locked when Dr. Tiso and the 40 members met to fashion the new State.

The 40 men were members of the old Regional Parliament elected under the Government of Czecho-Slovakia.

Twenty-three members did not attend. Many believed the absent 23 were not in sympathy with the separatist movement.

Members of Dr. Tiso's first independent government included:

Foreign Affairs Minister—Dr. Ferdinand Durcansky, who had been Communications Minister in the Tiso Cabinet ousted by Prague Friday.

Vice-Premier—Prof. Bela Tuka.

War Minister—M. Csatlos.

Minister of Education — Joseph Sivak, who was Premier for a day last week.

The last Premier under Czech Dominance, Karl Sidor, was dropped.

New Concessions From Prague Indicated as German Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, March 14—The disintegration of this post-war Republic, under the pressure of the Reich, came with swift moves yesterday—two different but closely related acts in the drama being played out, one here in Prague, and the other in Bratislava, Vienna, and Berlin.

Here in the Capital the Government of Rudolf Beran, which pressure from Berlin has now caused to resign, sat for five hours discussing future policy, and again after a short interval continued deliberations until late in the night.

Press censorship in Czecho-Slovakia is so strict nowadays and such secrecy is observed that it is almost impossible to get official information regarding important developments. But reliable quarters agree that Monday's Cabinet deliberations were concerned with Germany's demand that Slovakia should be given its freedom to decide its own political future. For this purpose it was demanded that the Czech military be withdrawn from that Province.

While Premier Beran and his Cabinet were working out their own problem here Premier Karl Sidor in Bratislava, after having only headed the Slovak Government for 48 hours, also was forced to yield to Berlin's dictates.

Slovak Parliament Called

At a meeting of the Slovak People's Party under the chairmanship of Dr. Joseph Tiso Monday morning the ex-Premier announced that he had been invited to meet Chancellor Hitler at Berlin. At midday he was in Vienna where he met Ferdinand Durchansky, a member of Dr. Tiso's Cabinet who had been radiocasting anti-Czech speeches from Vienna stations continuously since he fled from Bratislava during the middle of last week, together with the German Consul General at Bratislava.

Dr. Tiso and Mr. Durchansky then flew to Berlin where they were received in audience by Herr Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. The result was a "request" to President Emil Hacha that he should call the Slovak Parliament at once.

Thus the Slovak Parliamentary session was called and its decision for an independent Slovakia will undoubtedly have decisive results, not only for this Republic but also for Germany's position in Central and East Europe.

Decision for "independence" was voted not because the majority of the Slovak people want it, but because Herr Hitler wants it, and because there are sufficient German troops on the Austrian side of the Slovak border to enforce his will if necessary.

But even the presence of troops would be unnecessary, since not only are many Hlinka Guards—Slovak Fascists—momentarily supporters of this so-called independence movement, but there are also many armed Storm Troopers and Reich German citizens in Bratislava and surrounding districts who certainly know what to do if necessary at the chosen time.

German Purpose Undisclosed

Prague at the moment is still in the dark about Germany's real intentions regarding Czecho-Slovakia as a whole, apart from keeping it weak, and what Herr Hitler means to do in Slovakia in particular. But it is taken for granted that he intends to bind Slovakia politically and economically closer to the Reich—an important step toward consolidation of its advance toward the East and Southeast.

If the Slovak Parliament had decided, which in the circumstances was very unlikely, to remain within Czecho-Slovakia, then Germany had another means always effective of enforcing its will. It could have decided that its "blood brothers" in Slovakia had been maltreated and the Reich German troops had to go to their protection. Statements in the Reich press and speeches by National Socialist leaders indicated such probability.

One of the means to this latter end is misinterpretation in the German press of what is happening in Czecho-Slovakia, particularly the exaggeration of small incidents into so-called "Czech terror."

Czecho-Slovak Union Ends

PRAGUE, March 14 (AP)—The Prague Government announced today the formal dissolution of the Federal Czecho-Slovak State, from which Slovakia already had declared its independence.

The Government's announcement was the first official notice the Czech people had of the new situation, although the Czecho-Slovak Cabinet earlier had resigned.

Slovakia declared its independence under assurances of protection from Reichsführer Hitler.

A second section of the three-part state, the Carpatho-Ukraine, was partially occupied by Hungarian troops and Hungary sent an ultimatum demanding evacuation of all Czech soldiers from that section.

The breaking up of the Republic left Prague with only the Bohemia-Moravia section under its control.

"We worked together 20 years with the Slovaks and certainly not to the detriment of the Slovaks," the Government announcement said.

"That is attested to by flourishing cities and towns in Slovakia.

"The State Federation is dissolved.

"This act leaves every Czech without enmity or hate. We wish them (the Slovaks) a happy future.

"The new situation also changes matters in Prague. The Government will take the necessary steps called for by the new situation."

The announcement ended with a call for "discipline and understanding."

President Hacha, accompanied by Foreign Minister Frantisek Ckvalkovsky, left by train for Berlin to confer with the German Chancellor—more than ever master of central Europe.

The Czech Unity Party was summoned for a conference to decide what to do next in the thoroughly confused state; Dr. Joseph Tiso, the restored Premier, sent a message to Herr Hitler formally advising him of the Slovakian independence declaration and asking his support for the new State as an advocate of self-determination.

Quarters close to the Czech Government said Herr Hitler had asked four things from Prague.

1. That no obstruction to Slovak independence be made;
2. That Bohemia and Moravia form a customs and monetary union with Germany;
3. Complete disarmament of Czecho-Slovak military forces;
4. Introduction of Germany's Nuremberg anti-Jewish laws.

Czech State Again Shrinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, March 14—Formation today of a new independent State of Slovakia, as a result of the crisis in Czecho-Slovakia, marks the second drastic territorial cut that has been made in the area under the Prague Government.

When the Republic was sanctioned by the peace treaties in 1919, its area was approximately 54,244 square miles, and its people—Czechs, Slovaks, Ruthenes, Germans, and Poles—numbered about 14,729,536.

Sections Separated

But following the Munich settlement last September, and annexation of the Sudetenland by Germany, jurisdiction of the Prague Government was reduced to about 38,600 square miles, and 10,500,000 inhabitants. Further annexation of territory along the southern border by Hungary cut 4,875 square miles more from the State, and reduced the population figure by about 860,000 persons.

Now with an independent Slovak State set up in the center of the spear-shaped Nation, Bohemia-Moravia is cut off from Carpatho-Ukraine, or Ruthenia; and although the final position of Ruthenia is not yet determined there seems little likelihood that strong governmental ties will remain between the two portions.

Thus, the Republic governed from Prague, following today's developments, and provided the present boundaries are not further changed, has been cut to an area of about 18,158 square miles, with a population of about 6,800,000 persons, largely Czechs.

Area of Slovak State

The new Slovak State contains an area, at present, somewhere in the neighborhood of 49,006 square miles, and a population of about 2,600,000.

Carpatho-Ukraine, cut adrift from the central government at Prague, contains about 12,617 square miles, or an area about the size of New Jersey. Its population, since the Czech-Hungarian border settlement of the autumn of 1938, was reduced to about 500,000.

Woman Political Boss Loses Plea in Conspiracy

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Mrs. Frances S. Ryan, boss of the Tom Pendergast political forces in the Twelfth Ward, lost her fight March 13 to avoid serving a three-year sentence for vote-fraud conspiracy.

Mrs. Ryan, sentenced to the Federal Women's Industrial Reformatory at Alderson, W. Va., for her part in the Kansas City vote scandals of 1936, had applied for probation. It was denied by Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis.

Labor Mediation Board Urged in West Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Compulsary mediation of all labor disputes in advance of walkouts and penalizing of illegal picketing was proposed in the West Virginia Legislature.

Delegate Jarvis of Calhoun introduced a measure which would set up a five-man mediation board which would be allowed 15 days between a strike order and the actual walkout in which to attempt to settle differences. The State Labor Commissioner would be ex-officio chairman of the board and the other four members would be appointed by the Governor.

Florida Pastor Upheld In Drive on Gambling

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A yung Lutheran Minister, threatened with discipline by his Board of Deacons, said March 13 that his Synod President had upheld his anti-gambling activities in Florida's state-wide drive. Deacons of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church at nearby Hallandale had ordered the Rev. Albert Larsen, student pastor, to withdraw his name from a padlock suit against the Plantation, a huge casino.

The Minister said that the Rev. Dr. P. O. Bercell of Minneapolis, President of the Augustana (Florida) Synod, telegraphed him, "A pastor of our Synod has not only the right but also a mandate to oppose open gambling."

The Deacons contended that the Rev. Mr. Larsen violated a Church regulation forbidding clergymen to enter any controversial activity without the Deacons' permission. Large gambling establishments in Dade and Broward Counties, meanwhile, remained closed. Some "sneaking" was reported in Miami, however.

No Definite Commitments Made to Support Prague

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The calmness of the British and French Governments in face of the break-up of Czecho-Slovakia as a political unit has caused universal surprise. The general impression was that the integrity of the little nation, after its immense sacrifices at Munich, had been guaranteed by those powers. On close examination, however, there is found to be a wide difference between the apparent intentions of Britain and France at Munich and the situation as expressed in terms of actual commitment.

Of the intention of supporting Czecho-Slovakia there can be little doubt, to judge from expressions used by statesmen at the time.

Premier Daladier, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies Oct. 5, is reported as saying: "We have obtained an international guarantee for the Czech State. France and Britain agreed without reservation to preserve the new frontiers against unprovoked aggression." He added: "We carried to her (Czecho-Slovakia) engagements taken by Britain to join us in an international guarantee, for we had persuaded the British Government to bring the help of its power and prestige to the maintenance of peaceful order in the very heart of Europe."

Britain's Earlier View

At the same time, Britain's Defense Minister, Sir Thomas Inskip, speaking on behalf of his Government on the Munich guarantees, told Parliament Oct. 4: "A formal treaty of guarantee (for Czecho-Slovakia) has yet to be drawn up and completed in the normal way and there are some matters which await settlement between the Governments concerned. Until that has been done, technically the guarantee cannot be said to be in force. His Majesty's Government feels, however, under moral obligation to Czecho-Slovakia to treat the guarantee as being now in force. In the event, therefore, of an act of unprovoked aggression against Czecho-Slovakia, His Majesty's Government would certainly feel bound to take all steps in its power to see that the integrity of Czecho-Slovakia was preserved."

The intentions of the two Governments as expressed in these statements seemed to spring so definitely from the sacrifices that Czecho-Slovakia had been constrained to make that the world generally had taken the guarantee to exist, no matter whether any instruments had reduced it to a legal obligation.

Yet, in the event of the democracies wishing to avoid any such obligation the door has been left wide open.

In between the Munich accord of Sept. 30 and the Inskip speech of Oct. 4, the Poles had sent an ultimatum to Prague and marched troops into Teschen and Britain and France had acquiesced without difficulty.

Question of Guarantees

The question of guarantees was actually dealt with at Munich in an annex to the treaty. This annex stated that the two Governments "stand by the offer relating to an international guarantee of the new boundaries of the Czecho-Slovak state against unprovoked aggression."

The offer alluded to, as applied to Britain, was that the British Government "would be prepared, as a contribution to the pacification of Europe, to join in an international guarantee of the new boundaries of the Czecho-Slovak State against unprovoked aggression."

The wording of the offer—"would be prepared to join in an international guarantee"—as Hamilton Fish Armstrong has pointed out in his searching survey of the negotiations "shows how tentative the offer was. If an international guarantee did not materialize, Britain was not formally bound."

In the same annex, it is pointed out, Germany and Italy said they could only give Czecho-Slovakia guarantees after the Polish and Hungarian minority issues had been settled, so that the Anglo-French guarantees could not come into effect in any case until after Germany and Italy considered the Polish-Hungarian issues had been settled.

Actually, the Hungarian boundary question was referred by the Czechs themselves to Germany and Italy, the award being made at Vienna Nov. 2, without Britain or France being invited to take any part in the matter. No declaration, however, has been made to the effect that the Vienna award completely settled all the Polish and Hungarian claims and certainly no final implementation of the guarantee offer in the Munich annex has been carried out.

Premier Chamberlain, speaking on the guarantee in the House of Commons Nov. 1, said nothing of any moral obligation. He declared that before the guarantees could be finally settled, the terms would be put before Parliament.

"We have never guaranteed their (the Czecho-Slovaks') frontier as it existed," he said. "What we did guarantee was against unprovoked aggression. That was quite different; it did not mean that we gave our seal to the existence of the frontiers as they were then or at any time, but that we were guaranteeing them against unprovoked aggression."

Protests by Czechs

Prior to this speech the Czech Government had protested directly to Premier Chamberlain regarding the methods of the international commission working in Berlin on rectification of the frontiers in accordance with the Munich pact, but without avail.

At the present juncture, Britain's position appears unchanged. Reichsführer Hitler may have assured the British Premier at Berchtesgaden that "as soon as the Czechs have reached a settlement with the other minorities (Poles and Hungarians) I shall have no further interest in the Czech State and I shall be willing to guarantee it," but no guarantee has been forthcoming.

Moreover, the special methods adopted by Herr Hitler for bringing pressure to bear on a small state are calculated to avoid the color of aggression, provoked or otherwise.

While Czecho-Slovakia is swiftly broken up by these methods, Mr. Chamberlain presented the technical aspect of the situation to Parliament when he today intimated that it calls for no action from Britain.

The London Times, ardent supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, observes: "It will be generally agreed that there is no specific obligation upon the British Government to take any direct action in the present developments in Central Europe."

Even one guarantee that did seem definite, that "there will be the right of option into and out of the transferred territories," appears to have been allowed to lapse.

Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, questioned on the matter in the British Parliament yesterday, said that Article VII of the Munich Pact did not define persons who were to enjoy the right of option. Germany and Czecho-Slovakia, he said, were to decide the matter between them. The British Government, he added, had reminded Prague and Berlin that it wished to see the right of option granted without discrimination, but the two Governments, he said, were not obliged to accept its opinions.

The completeness of Britain's hands-off policy was implied in an observation by Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax yesterday that some persons would have "this country a universal policeman," while official sources in both Britain and France have made it clear that there will be no interference.

Slovaks Claim Independence

BRATISLAVA, Czecho-Slovakia (AP) — Bomb explosions punctuated the separatist demands of Slovaks who, March 13, staged violent anti-Czech demonstrations and heard their leaders virtually declare their independence of the Prague central Government.

The bomb explosions, in which six persons were reported killed and 50 injured, came in succession during a defiant demonstration at which Alexander Mach, propaganda chief in the ousted Tiso Cabinet, declared "Slovakia is now governed by Slovaks—the Czechs have no more to say."

The demonstration was in celebration of the release of Mr. Mach, who had been held by the Czechs since the Prague Government deposed the Tiso Cabinet.

"The fate of Slovakia is being decided in these moments," Mr. Mach shouted to the echo of "Sieg Heil" and "Heil Hitler" from both Germans and Slovaks whose solidarity seemed to be complete. "Perhaps within half an hour we shall hear news of great importance from the Berlin radio," Mr. Mach told the throng.

[His forecast was followed within a few minutes by the announcement of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's order for the meeting of the Slovak Parliament.]

Turbulent scenes marked the demonstration, participated in by thousands of shouting, excited Slovaks and Germans.

At first the police banned the meeting, which had been announced for Bratislava's Liberty Square. Thereupon the demonstrators gathered in the State Theater Square where they were confronted by police with fixed bayonets. Unable to reach the theater balcony, Mr. Mach mounted a balcony of the Carlton Hotel and began his speech. The Propaganda chief had not gone far before a police officer gave the order to his men to load their rifles. Sabre-swinging mounted police charged in from side streets.

Shouts and screams swelled from the madly pushing crowd. Several demonstrators set off stench and smoke bombs and there were pistol shots.

Mr. Mach and other leaders ducked their heads under the balcony railing and retreated hastily into the hotel. Telephone negotiations followed and police finally lifted the ban on the assembly. Mr. Mach then was escorted triumphantly to the theater balcony where he resumed his address, calling the Czechs "bandits" and demanding Slovakia resistance to their "persecution."

As Mr. Mach concluded his fiery address explosions reverberated in the distance. Harassed police dashed off to dozens of emergency calls resulting from the explosions.

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Ease Your Day the Laundry Way

Replies From Hollywood To Criticism of Its Ways

Americans at Work

The eighth of 12 articles on "Millions Make the Movies" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a Hollywood worker goes to other parts of the United States, and talks with those whose chief interest is not the making of motion pictures, he is often surprised at the hostility which many of them evince toward Hollywood. Sometimes it is only latent; often it is outspoken.

Usually, when the reasons are searched out, they boil down to two things. The first is the tremendous salaries of the players and other workers, who are quite evidently ordinary folk, and not great artists, research men, statesmen, or any other brand of unfamiliar great, but as ordinary as Tom Jones' son Jim, or, for that matter, their own niece, Sally, who is as pretty as any of them, and so on. The other is the reputation Hollywood has for nepotism, and for being dominated by men of little social or cultural background.

If there is a third reason, it can doubtless be attributed to the hostility the general public always has evidenced toward people of the show world—a hostility dating largely from pre-Irving days, but by no means absent now.

Are They Worth It?

Do players and other workers in the motion picture industry, then, receive salaries out of all proportion to their worth? Is Gary Cooper's reputed $10,000 a week too much for walking through some seven or eight thousand feet of film doing largely what the public has seen him do a hundred times before, the doing of which can offer little difficulty to the player after so many repetitions?

The public has long accepted Duse and Bernhardt and Ellen Terry as great actresses. Is Greta Garbo not to be classed with them because the themes of her stories are sometimes of lower order, fitted to the tastes of a wider and therefore less understanding public? Are directors such as Cecil B. DeMille, Ernst Lubitsch, Gregory La Cava, and dozens of others, worth the enormous salaries they are reported to receive? Or could anyone do just about as well with the material and great budgets handed these men?

And what of the producer who is the head of a great studio because his sister was secretary to the owner of the studio, later becoming an agent, and pulling him up, round by round, through publicity and other departments, until he reached his present eminence? What of the sons of a former studio owner, one now a greatly admired producer of some of the biggest pictures of the past few years, the other an agent who handles dozens of the biggest names in Hollywood? Is there any question but that these men traded on their father's reputation, and skipped over the hard work others would have had to put in to get where they are today?

What of the producer whose niece is a writer in his studio; another producer whose brother-in-law, who had been a fur dealer (and quite recently), was put into the writing department, apprenticed to other writers, and now handles some of the best studio scripts? What of the producer who is married to the daughter of a studio owner, and who works as a producer in one studio while his wife works in another—neither of them in the father's studio? What of the producer who is married to the daughter of the head of still another studio, but is himself near the top at a different studio? What of the two brothers, controlling almost a third of the motion picture industry's money, who are heads of two great rival studios?

What of the hundreds of workers in the lower and less important departments of the studios who are nephews, nieces, cousins, uncles, brothers, fathers, aunts, or even friends of sisters, cousins, aunts of studio officers, who keep their jobs year after year while others without these connections are regularly laid off between pictures, drift from studio to studio, and finally find themselves replaced altogether by some relative or friend of a relative?

Well, all these things happen. They are all true. But they necessarily raise other questions in their turn. Are studio players the only persons in the world who are overpaid? And is nepotism practiced only in the motion picture industry? If there are people who are capable of taking the places of the highly paid writers, directors, producers, where are they? Why do they not find some method of making themselves heard from? Why do Adolph Zukor, Louis B. Mayer, Jack Warner, Joe Schenck, William Le Baron Harry Cohn, Leo Spitz, Sam Goldwyn, and some of the others continue in their pleasant jobs and are never removed by the cultured and intelligent people who are just waiting to take their places?

These are some of the answers Hollywood gives to its critics. The Deanna Durbin pictures, it might point out, have all been produced by a former waiter, Joe Pasternak. It is, to my thought, one of the outstanding merits of the industry that Pasternak has never been ashamed of this background. He came to this country an immigrant from central Europe. It was his first job.

"I learned things about people while I was a waiter," he says, "which I never could have learned in any other way."

The great banks of the country, the electrical companies which control the equipment by which movies are made and shown—the very film upon which they are made—companies which control most of the new patents on which the industry depends for its existence and progress—these have from time to time tried to replace the Hollywood pioneers with persons of their own choosing. In the end, they have always had to return the motion picture industry to the hands of those who made it what it is.

Wide Audiences

Can there be any question that pictures have found their present wide acceptance chiefly because the men who were making them did have humble origins and small cultural backgrounds? I don't think so. It is precisely because the movies have confined themselves largely to the very ordinary happenings of everyday, told as simply as possible that they have found universal audiences. It is almost in the degree that the movies depart from simple themes, simply told, that they lose these audiences.

In presenting Shaw's "Pygmalion," Mr. Pascal and Mr. Howard took considerable chance that the subject lay outside the interest of the vast majority of moviegoers. They found that it did not, and this has encouraged Mr. Howard to think he could make "Hamlet" with equal success.

There is some question, however whether decidedly intellectual or artistic themes will ever find wide audiences in the movies. The suggested temporary remedy for this is to make movies for two types of audiences, to be released to two types of theaters—one the present large houses seating several thousand, the other to small intimate theaters, charging more admission, catering to the taste of those who want a more cultural subject.

Probable Outcome

Something of this sort doubtless will evolve. Radio is leading the way more than the stage. The stage and literature may give the subjects—although eventually movies will have to originate their own—but movies, radio, and television probably will eventually compose their differences, and then it should be comparatively simple to make the commoner sort of entertainment, including the movies which are made today, and the more popular type of radio and vaudeville entertainment, for the large audience theaters, presenting the intimate and intellectual dramas over television in the home, where they can be individually enjoyed.

It should be understood that there was no "plot" on the part of a few interested persons to make movies pay great dividends, and always keep them in their own control. Movies evolved from the desire for them in a world with more leisure and ignorant of how to employ it. Movies and the people who make them, will last as long as that need continues and as long as they are able to fill it better than any other mode of entertainment or instruction—no longer.

Movies: Large-Scale Enterprise

Jimmy Sileo

In the Foyer of the Radio City Music Hall

A "break" in the show as one audience is departing and a waiting line at the right crowds the doorways to the auditorium to fill the seats just vacated.

Taxes on Liquor And Cigarets Are Sought in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—A tax on the liquor traffic to pay for the added governmental costs for which it is responsible has been proposed by Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter of Hawaii.

In his message to the 1939 Territorial Legislature the Chief Executive recommended a tax on both liquor and cigarets as a means of raising sufficient revenue to balance the territorial budget.

The liquor traffic, the Governor said, adds measurably to the costs of government, yet pays not one cent more to the territory than other businesses which do not so directly raise governmental costs.

In making this proposal, which, he said, would provide additional revenue without increasing the burden on the general business of the territory, Governor Poindexter pointed out that similar taxes are now in effect in several states.

"The liquor traffic," he said, "helps fill our jails and prisons, our asylums, hospitals and charitable institutions. It increases the costs of our courts and other corrective agencies, adds greatly to the relief load which the public must bear. It increases the hazards on our highways and in many other ways adds to the burden of the taxpayers.

"In most jurisdictions throughout the country, it has become a recognized principle of government that the liquor traffic should contribute to costs of government in proportion as it increases those costs. This is a principle which has been applied but partially in Hawaii.

"I believe it is time that this traffic make a contribution to the Territorial Government more commensurate with the added costs for which it is responsible."

Governor Poindexter accompanied this general proposal with specific suggestions for the assessment and collection of the taxes. He estimated that liquor taxes, if his proposed schedule were followed, would yield $1,697,574 for the biennium.

Pensions for Congressmen? Washington Is Agitated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—The question of whether pensions-for-congressmen would result in better legislation is again agitating Washington. The pension movement has been discussed for years and is being revived by a congressional bloc which argues that it would help free congressmen from group pressure.

Congressmen are now the highest paid body of legislators in the world, it is believed. They receive $10,000 a year. This does not include their full compensation; they receive free suites in Congressional office buildings, travel allowances at each session of 20 cents a mile and each member of the House gets $5,000 a year for clerks. He also gets $125 per session for stationery. Government mail, but not private mail goes free under the franking privilege, while speeches are printed at cost, and the members get the doubtful benefit of 68 free copies of the Congressional Record daily. Besides that there are all sorts of other minor courtesies and appurtenances of the office like the free haircuts and shaves of Senators, and the mineral water which is consumed in such large quantities at tedious hearings. Now comes the proposal that Congressmen should be pensioned.

Arguments for the proposal are:

It would make members independent. Most Congressmen, it is argued, depend on their pay check, which ceases when they leave office. A retirement system would give Congressmen greater freedom to express their own views, and greater independence of judgment.

It would permit veteran members to retire and clear Congress of old wood. Some observers feel that this would be of great advantage in bringing in younger members.

Arguments against the proposal are:

If Congressmen are not already independent through their $10,000 incomes, they are not likely to be made so by larger payments from the Treasury, particularly if annuities are dependent on protracted service.

The nature of political representation is different from business, and job security would not be in the public interest.

These conflicting viewpoints are stoutly held and hard to reconcile. One proposed system, now being discussed by a number of Senators and representatives, would be of a contributory type, after the manner of the Civil Service retirement, and would be available after service perhaps, or 15 or 20 years with 3 per cent contributions from congressmen. Senator John H. Bankhead, Jr. (D) of Alabama is quoted as saying that annuities for congressmen are "only in keeping" with industrial and business practice. Speaker William B. Bankhead of the House, the brother of Senator Bankhead, is also interested in the plan. Other names connected with the discussion are Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, and Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota.

New Page in Earth's History Is Being Read in Utah Canyon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—At the Smithsonian Institution Dr. C. Lewis Gazin, paleontologist, is studying fossils of primitive warm blooded animals who may have preceded the present mammals on earth and have been indirectly ancestral to them. The fossils, found in Western Utah, are long sought "missing links" in the great "April" of time, the mammalian "Dawn Age" now called the Paleocene. They fill a gap of about 1,000,000 years in that age.

Paleocene rocks were laid down in the crucial period between the end of the Cretaceous era when the great reptiles became extinct, about 80,000,000 years ago, and the dawn of the Eocene approximately 60,000,000 years ago when in a great development of new creatures, the modern types of birds, mammals, fishes and flowering plants first appeared. It was a time when mammals, freed from the competition of dinosaurs, were fast rising to become earth's dominant creatures.

The classic locality for fossils of the "dawn" creatures has been the San Juan Basin in New Mexico. There, piled on top of each other are two mammal "horizons."

The first is the so-called Puerco layer of scattered and broken fossils of mammals utterly unlike anything now known on earth. They were crude, clumsy creatures, both flesh and grass eaters.

Just above the Puerco is the Torrejon layer in which are fossils of the same types of creatures, but showing evidence of considerable evolutionary advancement. The rocks with which Dr. Gazin is working, seem to fall squarely into the gap between the two formations. All the mammals are further advanced than those of the Puerco and not so far as those of the Torrejon.

Another belongs to the race of Condylartha, believed to be a connecting link between hoofed and clawed mammals though not ancestral to either.

Many of the animals became extinct before the beginning of the Eocene and none are represented among modern mammals. Dr. Gazin has named the new rock layer page of earth's history the "Dragon Horizon," after the Utah canyon in whose walls the bones are found.

S. C. Legislators To Scan Pardons Of Gov. Johnston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's two legislative bodies have agreed on a demand for complete information relative to clemencies granted by former Gov. Olin D. Johnston during the last two years of his administration.

Both Houses concurred in tempering the wording of the resolution originally adopted by the Senate.

The resolution, requested the State Board of Pardons to report within 30 days on all recommendations made by it for executive clemency during the two years. Information sought would include names of all court officials and office holders recommending clemency.

Representative Hughs of Oconee sponsored the amendment to modify the wording of the resolution's preamble which said in part that approximately 200 convicted criminals serving sentences in the South Carolina Penitentiary were recipients of executive clemency during the five months preceding Jan. 17, 1939, when Governor Johnston's term expired.

Amsterdam Textile Trade Helped By German Autarchy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—One Netherlands industry, at least, has benefited considerably through the autarchic policy of the Third Reich. Prospects of the textile industry here have conconsiderably improved following Germany's isolationist methods. Reduction in the export of ready-made clothes and woolen materials from Germany has resulted in Amsterdam's rapid development into a new European center.

As a result of the anti-Semitic activity in Germany, also, a large number of German and Austrian manfacturers have set up in business in the Netherlands, thus supplying the home market and increasing exports.

A similar development is seen in Belgium where orders from England and the United States for knitted woolen materials are increasing daily.

Increased activity in the Netherlands woolen textile industry in 1938 at times led to a shortage of skilled labor. For this reason manufacturers are trying to convince the Netherlands Government of the advisability of granting more work permits to Jewish textile workers from Vienna. These workers are needed to instruct Netherlands textile workers in this new line of knitted woolen materials.

Big Yankee Clipper Flies to Manhasset Bay

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y. (AP)—The Yankee Clipper of Pan American Airways, first of four 41½-ton flying boats designed for trans-Atlantic service, landed in Manhasset Bay March 13 after a 4-hour, 35-minute flight from Baltimore, Md.

The length of the flight was due to Capt. Harold E. Gray's making a wide arc over the Atlantic to solve a navigation problem. He brought along a crew of 10.

Eire Finds Bomb Outrages Damage Cause in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, March 14—Heavy prison sentences imposed at Manchester, England, on Irishmen involved in explosion conspiracies and the passing here of two special measures—the treason bill and the offences against State bill—indicate the determination with which the countries are trying to stamp out Irish Republican Army extremist activities which have been disturbing Britain since January.

Postponement until March 31 of the King's visit to Lancashire arms factories has been attributed in part to the desire not to recall for duty on a royal tour large numbers Lancashire police now engaged in a hunt for Irish Republican Army sympathizers and to the fact there has been a strike in the factory at Chorley which the King is to visit. This follows postponement in February of the visit by the Duke and Duchess of Kent to Ulster on the advice of the Northern Ireland government.

According to reports special guards are being kept over Mr. Justice Stable, young British Judge appointed only five months ago, who passed sentences totaling 121 years of penal servitude on I. R. A. members at Manchester March 10 and who is to try six more men on explosion charges in another Manchester trial which has just begun. In the former trial, five men received 20 years of penal servitude each, one man received 14 years, a girl was sentenced to serve seven years, while two men and a girl were acquitted.

Prisoners greeted sentences with shouts of "God Save Ireland." These utterances have received scant sympathy from the great majority of people in Eire who recognize that great harm is being done to their cause by the action of a few irresponsibles.

Repeated bomb explosions lately, which have been traced to I. R. A. sources, have caused much damage to property in Britain as well as fatalities and have strengthened Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's case for resorting to special measures for securing public safety, similar to those he attacked fiercely when he was seeking to liberate the Irish Free State from its remaining ties with the United Kingdom.

[On March 2, Scotland Yard began investigation of attempts to dynamite the Birmingham Navigation Canal and the Grand Union Canal at Stonebridge Park. In both cases blasts just failed to break the canal walls and flood busy factory areas for miles. On March 7, members of the Irish Republican Army fired on police of Northern Ireland at Rathfriland County Down, and then fled when police returned the fire. There were no casualties.]

Object of Extremists

Judging from pamphlets and other documents widely distributed and revelations in court cases in Britain against those found in possession of explosives, extremists aim at the removal of British troops from Northern Ireland as a first step to ending partition into North and South Ireland. These revolutionary groups claim to be the rightful government of Ireland.

The Treason Bill provides for the capital penalty for treason and imprisonment for those encouraging or harboring a person guilty of treason of concealing knowledge that treason was being committed.

In introducing this bill Mr. de Valera said: "There can be no democracy or liberty unless violent methods by groups within the community are prevented. Were it not for past history and the fact that when Irish people were charged with treason in the past it was readily held not to be a crime against their own community, there would be no question raised by anybody about this bill."

The offenses against the State bill provides powers to ban seditious meetings, bodies, and publications and to deal with offenses varying from usurpation or obstruction of the powers and duties of the Government, judiciary, defense forces, and police.

It allows establishment of special criminal courts in an emergency for trial of offenses in cases when ordinary courts are held inadequate for the purpose.

The present activities of the I. R. A. are generally deplored throughout Eire.

Madrid Plans Way of Escape

MADRID, March 14 (AP) — The Madrid Defense Council was stated to be working today to facilitate flight of Republicans who fear they are on the Nationalist blacklist—in preparation for an "honorable peace" with General Franco.

"It would not be Christian to leave them unprotected," said Gen. Segismundo Casado, Defense Minister, in an interview. He acknowledged that certain Republicans "would be in extreme danger of their lives."

General Casado said 15,000 Communists had been rounded up in final suppression of the six-day revolt against the peace policies of the Defense Council.

The Defense Minister said the prisoners would be dealt with by military courts.

The General disclosed, incidentally, that four special foreign correspondents, including Henry Shields, an American representing the Communist newspaper Daily Worker, would be expelled. Mr. Shields was under arrest in Madrid.

"I do not know when the war will end," General Casado said. "I hope soon. I am here to co-operate in seeing we secure an early peace in an atmosphere of mutual cordiality for all concerned."

As General Franco's troops massed for an offensive against the Madrid - Valencia - Alicante zone, the Burgos radio station broadcast the declaration, "There is no difference between Communists and National Defense Council adherents."

General Casado did not disclose how the Government would help Republicans to flee.

Shipping facilities are very limited, but presumably the Defense Council has enough air facilities to remove key figures.

Skirmishes in Madrid

VALENCIA, March 14 (AP)—A battle by mistake between two groups of Miaja supporters around the unoccupied United States Embassy in Madrid was reported today by first arrivals from the Capital after a week of "war within a war."

Each group thought the other was composed of Communists rebelling against Gen. José Miaja's Defense Council.

For an hour they fought outside the Embassy, former town house of the Dukes of Montellano where the Calle del Cisne and the broad Paseo de la Castellana border the Embassy gardens.

A band of Communists, meanwhile, established themselves nearby in the vacant penthouse of an American and directed machine-gun fire at the contending forces.

Suddenly one commander of the forces supporting General Miaja waved a while flag. Firing ceased, and leaders of the two sides conferred. Apparently they discovered their mistake at once, for they embraced and the two groups marched away as one.

The Communist band quickly withdrew from the penthouse, having done little damage.

Arrivals from Madrid reported the Capital was quiet now and that Communist rebels either had been captured by General Miaja's forces or had been forced to flee to the Guadarrama hills. Movies reopened in Madrid and newspapers resumed publication.

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Reversal on Gas Price-Fixing Upsets British Columbia Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Immediate steps have been taken by the British Columbia Government to appeal a court ruling that has prevented it from arbitrarily reducing the price of gasoline in the Province.

The decision, delivered by Mr. Justice A. M. Manson, a former Attorney General, held that price-fixing powers contained in the Coal and Petroleum Products Control Act were beyond the powers of the Provincial Legislature. He ruled that they trespassed upon the Federal Government's jurisdiction over trade and commerce.

The Government is preparing to fight the case through to the Privy Council, highest tribunal in the Empire. First it will go before the British Columbia Court of Appeal in April.

In the meantime the Government is restrained from going ahead with its plan to lower gasoline prices. Acting under the Coal and Petroleum Products Control Act last fall it fixed gasoline prices at a basic rate three cents a gallon lower than the prevailing prices. In some sections of the Province reductions as high as six cents a gallon were ordered.

Companies Got Injunction

Two days before the new prices were to go into effect last October, the oil distributing companies joined together and obtained an injunction to block the reduction. The hearing on which judgment has now been delivered was the result.

While the action was pending the Government went before the Legislature and obtained amendments to its Act that specifically stated there was no intention to deal with trade and commerce, nor to implement a report made two years ago by Royal Commission that gasoline prices were too high.

The Judge called this an unprecedented action and held that it did not affect the status of the case.

The Government also rescinded its original price-fixing order, so that the question remaining at issue is the validity of the Act itself.

While price-fixing is ruled invalid by the Judge, he held that other parts of the Act, which give the Government power to license and in other ways regulate the gasoline, coal and petroleum business are within the scope of the Provincial authority.

Affects Other Commodities

Besides the simple question of gasoline prices, the Government regards the case as of highest importance because the decision has upset what has always been considered a provincial right, namely the power to set the price of any commodity. The present Government has been under the assumption that the property and civil rights clause in the British North America Act gives it this authority. Indirectly it has been used in carrying out controlled marketing schemes for agricultural products. If the Privy Council decides it is beyond provincial power it will be a severe blow to many of the Government's ideas.

Dealing with this phase the Judge held that while gasoline price-fixing, as permitted by the Act, interfered with trade, it did not follow that the Province could not exercise a limited price-fixing power to eliminate unwarranted discrepancies in the sale price of the same commodity at different prices within the Province.

The Government's attempt to control gasoline dates back to 1934 when the coal industry protested that it was receiving unfair competition from fuel oil. They said the oil was sold too low in relation to its cost and that gasoline prices were kept too high in order to compensate for the low fuel oil price. A Royal Commission was named to investigate this and after spending more than than two years reported this was the case. Passage of the Control Act followed.

Social Security Extension Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Opposition to the Congressional proposal seeking to amend the Social Security Act to include pastors and employees of churches in its benefits, has been voiced by members of the Permanent Advisory Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

The Committee, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Welch, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, met recently in Philadelphia to plan the program of the Presbyterian Church for the coming fiscal year.

Conflict of the proposal in Congress with the Church's Board of Pensions, it was asserted, is the cause of the Presbyterian clergymen's chief opposition to the bill.

"While there is an overwhelming opposition to the amendment," pointed out the Rev. Dr. Reid S. Dickson, General Secretary of the Board of Pensions, "the Advisory Committee is not taking a stand on the controversy at this time.

"The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has a very strong Board of Pensions. Every pastor and lay employee is being cared for in a more generous way by the Church than the Social Security Act could possibly hope for. Passage of the amendment would no doubt mean the end of these benefits."

States Consider Civil Rights Bills But Act Slowly

CHICAGO, March 14 (AP)—State Legislators devoted a considerable amount of study this winter to the question of the civil rights and liberties of their constituents.

Measures on the subject were introduced or discussed in at least 14 states, an Associated Press survey disclosed, although hardly any such legislation has been enacted.

A Colorado bill would prohibit interference with parades or meetings in streets or public places, and ban any city from halting picketing, parades, meetings, sound trucks, distribution of printed circulars, although licenses could be required.

A similar measure in Vermont also would prohibit anyone to refuse use of any place of public assembly because of the applicant's race, creed, color or membership in a labor or political organization.

The Nebraska Legislature voted to revive a proposal which would ban temporary or permanent injunctions as remedies for labor disputes. A Kansas Committee studied a measure to outlaw the sitdown or stay-in strike.

Bills in Georgia would prohibit appearance on public streets of persons in costumes or masks designed to conceal identity—except Santa Claus suits and would require secret orders to file membership rosters and statements of purpose with the Secretary of State, except groups like fraternities and unions.

New York proposals would bar Communists from Civil Service and Public School employment, give the Adjutant General supervision over semi-military groups and close State Armories to organizations advocating overthrow of government.

The Massachusetts Legislature ratified the Bill of Rights, 150 years late. An Oregon measure would forbid discrimination against Negroes in hotels and restaurants.

Illinois Representatives E. A. Greene and A. A. Torrence, Chicago Negro Republicans, sponsored a bill providing that any document pertaining to sale, rental, use or occupancy of Chicago real estate which discriminated against anyone because of race or color should be void and unenforceable.

Also up for consideration in the Illinois Assembly was a proposal that statements made at a public meeting reflecting on anyone because of religious belief, race or nationality could be used as evidence in civil or criminal proceedings involving riot or unlawful assembly. Another measure before the legislature advocated a commission, five members from each house, to investigate un-American activities and propaganda in Illinois.

In other state capitals last week: The Utah, New Mexico, Washington and Tennessee Legislatures adjourned. New Jersey's recessed until March 20.

Ohio Committees recommended abolishing the tax commission, substituting a single commissioner and board of tax appeals; abolishing the parole board, substituting a pardon and paroles commission; ousting the Adjutant General and his principal assistants, all part of Gov. John W. Bricker's reorganization program.

Barron G. Collier

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Barron G. Collier, who passed on last night, made millions out of giving straphangers something to read.

Self-made from the day he quit a school in Memphis, Tenn., at 17 to enter the advertising field, Mr. Collier controlled most of the advertising on subway and street car lines in the United States.

Mr. Collier's enterprises were monumental. In 1923, when the State of Florida named a county for him, he announced he would spend $10,000,000 in West Coast improvements. A year later he signed a contract for advertising in the B. M. T. subway system here at a minimum of $15,000,000 a year.

At one time, he was owner of the vast Luna Park, famed amusement center at Coney Island.

His restless energy also made him a "capitalist"—as he designated himself—with manifold financial, social, and philanthropic interests. Nine foreign governments conferred decorations on him. He held the degree of Doctor of Commercial Science from Oglethorpe University.

He became director in a score of advertising, communications, hotel, and real estate corporations. Among those he served as President were Barron G. Collier, Inc., Florida Gulf Coast Hotels, Inc., Pacific Railways Advertising Company, the Empire State Development Company and the United States Brokerage Company.

Mr. Collier was active as a director of the Boy Scouts of America. As a Special Deputy Police Commissioner—his only public office—he helped perfect a system of traffic control for New York City a decade ago.

He maintained a lifelong interest in police, work and acted as Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the International World Police.

Mr. Collier maintained a town home here, an estate bordering that of the late John D. Rockefeller in the Pocantico Hills near Tarrytown, N. Y., and a winter estate on Useppa Island, Fla.

Indoor Farming

Acme

Abraham Cotton

Exhibiting forage crop raised in a pan in a New York skyscraper

Green Grass Grown All Year Round By Chemical Formula for Fodder

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—When "Bill," white horse of many a Broadway show, was appearing on the stage of the Radio City Music Hall recently, he was probably the only horse in the city with the distinction of eating fodder grown in a skyscraper.

For "Bill's" fodder, which formed a substantial part of his three square meals a day, was grown almost where he could reach out and nibble it—that is, in a special humidor cabinet in the New York Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center.

The cabinet, said to be in wide use in Great Britain, was brought to this country by Abraham Cotton, of England, with a view to convincing American farmers that it was possible to have green fodder the year 'round, no matter how much snow may cover winter pastures. What's more, Mr. Cotton is out to convince America that this fodder can be grown in the remarkably short period of six days.

The fodder, which is really oat sprouts, starts out as undeveloped oats placed in a pan and automatically sprinkled with a combination of water and chemical fertilizer. Each day a new pan of oats is placed at the bottom of the humidor and each day is moved up one step. At the end of the sixth day, the fodder is a full grown patch of oat-grass, its green having come from the rays of an electric lamp to which it is exposed on the final day.

According to its backers, who hope to find a wide market for it here, the apparatus can be built in any size and is practicable for farmers who need year-round green fodder. Six pounds of oats were said to produce 24 pounds of fodder.

Hawaii Is Rapidly Becoming The Crossroad of the Pacific

Tour-a-bouts
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, March 14—Rehabilitation of the former Dollar Steamship Lines and re-establishment of service under the flag of the new American President Lines has been enthusiastically welcomed by tourist officials here as a means of making Hawaii the crossroad of Pacific travel.

Commenting upon his company's interest in the Hawaiian business, William Gibbs McAdoo, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the new company, said: "We believe that healthful competition at reasonable and stabilized rates is a distinct advantage to every community served by a seagoing line, and that the American President Lines can render great service to the people of the Territory of Hawaii by giving them the benefit of superior conveniences."

The Golden Gate International Exposition is another factor expected to boom the islands' tourist industry during the year with "overflow" patronage expected from the fair.

To stimulate travel during the fall months, the Matson Line has applied for permission to cut round-trip fares by one third during October and part of November. Other lines are expected to follow Matson's lead.

For the first time in its history the Trans-Pacific Passenger Congress, composed of all steamship companies operating passenger ships in the Pacific, will meet in Honolulu next month with representatives from a dozen lines expected to attend.

Hawaiian residents also are waiting eagerly for re-establishment of trans-Pacific air and passenger service. Delegate Samuel W. King, Hawaii's representative in Congress, has appeared before the Civil Aeronautic Authority in Washington asking for increased subsidy which may be necessary to assure Hawaii of regular airmail service to the mainland.

Honolulu, in preparing itself for increased travel, has improved marine terminal facilities by expansion of its waterfront and modernization of piers and docking space. United States Army engineers have begun preliminary survey work on the international airport which, according to present plans, will be constructed in an expansive lagoon adjacent to Honolulu harbor.

♦ ♦ ♦

Germany offers the traveler more rivers than any other land in Europe. One may journey on the Neckar, the Weser, the Elbe, the Oder, even on Berlin's little Havel, on the Rhine and the Danube, aboard luxurious steamers.

♦ ♦ ♦

An unique opportunity to cross the Pacific Ocean and return at the mere cost of the ordinary one-way passage is offered by Canadian Pacific Steamships, on two of its sailings, in conjunction with the American President Lines and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Canadian Pacific liners affected by the 50 per cent reduction are the Empress of Japan, sailing from Vancouver April 14, and the Empress of Russia, from the same port May 27.

♦ ♦ ♦

Shooting Lachine Rapids will again be a thrill for visitors to Montreal. After a lapse of five years the Canadian Steamship Lines will place a passenger ship, the Rapids Prince, to enter the service June 17. It will operate between Montreal and Prescott, Ont., running the length of the turbulent Lachine Rapids.

♦ ♦ ♦

Two special April cruises from Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., are announced by the Clarke Steamship Company, to be operated by their liner New Northland. The first departure will be from Charleston on April 15, arriving at Nassau on April 17. The second cruise sails from Charleston on April 20, calling at Savannah the same day, arriving at Bermuda on April 24.

♦ ♦ ♦

Every day six million tons of water flow from the River Jordan into the Dead Sea, which has no outflow; but never does the level of the sea rise.

♦ ♦ ♦

Another progressive step in the Union Pacific's development of specialized services and facilities for the convenience of women passengers was the opening of the Women's Travel Department in its Chicago ticket office. Marion A. McKinney, world traveler, has been placed in charge of the new department.

♦ ♦ ♦

New Englanders will have the opportunity of sailing direct from the port of Boston to England on Sunday, March 19, when the Britannic, one of Britain's largest motor vessels, will make a special sailing to Galway, Cobh, and Liverpool. State Civic, and Maritime officials are keenly interested in bringing to Boston the large ocean liners and in this spirit Cunard White Star is co-operating with the special sailing of the Britannic.

♦ ♦ ♦

May is the month in which to see square miles of tulips in the Netherlands, where 2,000 varieties are grown today.

♦ ♦ ♦

More than 3,000,000 Easter lilies will be in bloom on Easter Sunday in Bermuda, according to estimates received from the island.

♦ ♦ ♦

Beginning tomorrow, United Air Lines schedule between Los Angeles and San Francisco calls for seven planes daily, and increase of another Douglas Mainliner, due to traffic to the Golden Gate Fair and due to the best January in the company's history.

♦ ♦ ♦

Word from Clement Kennedy, Managing Director of the Vinoy Park Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla., reveals that this month points to be the best of the winter resort season.

South Carolina Crop Value Shows Decrease for 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The setimated value of South Carolina's principal field and commercial truck crops last year was slightly in excess of $100,000,000—an 18 per cent reduction from 1937—according to statistics compiled by Frank O. Black, Federal Department of Agriculture Statistician.

Value of crops reported were: cotton, $29,000,000; cottonseed, $6,792,000; tobacco, $21,851,000; wheat, $1,417,000; oats, $4,366,000; hay, $5,631,000; peaches, $1,515,000; Irish potatoes, $1,180,000; asparagus, $637,000; watermelons, $300,$$$; tomatoes, $414,000.

Einstein Nears Discovery of New Theory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13—Dr. Albert Einstein, physicist and mathematician, announced today he has almost concluded his 20-year search for new mathematical constructions which will explain gravity and its connection to electricity, matter, and magnetism.

But the exact nature and solution, Dr. Einstein kept secret, explaining only that it was an improvement over the unified field theory "devised by me heretofore which has not stood the test of experience. A year ago, I discovered a new solution and I am engaged with two collaborators in developing the results to a point where they could be checked with experimental facts."

Mathematical Solutions

Dr. Einstein's statement was contained in a birthday message to L. E. Levick, New York journalist representing the National Association of Science Writers.

The mathematician's work with relativity, the fourth dimension, and curved space, gave physicists and astronomers needed mathematical solutions enabling them to connect forces that operate on a sub-microscopic, atomic scale with forces operative in the universe of stars and planets.

In a book published a year ago, Professor Einstein gave the result of a preliminary examination of matter and energy, neither of which qualifies, he said, as the fundamental reality of the universe. The mathematical link he has been seeking, the one he believes now he has found, would connect the world of ideas and the world of phenomena, the immaterial and the material.

Briefly, he discounts matter's importance stating the primary important existence is not atomic nor particle in nature, but "the field" an intangible force associated with matter but not limited by it.

Natural science already has broken down all matter into discrete particles bearing electrical charges, and it has been demonstrated that wherever electricity exists, magnetism appears also, and that it travels as particles and as waves. Spreading throughout the universe and apparent as many forms of energy traveling with the speed of light, both electricity and magnetism operate in "fields" just as does gravitation. Professor Einstein's proof of the equivalance of matter and energy is now widely accepted. There remains only the final task of "bringing under one unifying mathematical concept the gravitational field, the electromagnetic field, and material particles," Professor Einstein said.

"What is meant here by a 'unifying' concept," he continued, "can best be explained by citing as example a theory which does not have such a unifying fundamental concept. As such an example, I choose Newton's theory of the motions of heavenly bodies. Intrinsically there are two hypotheses: First, the law of motion (mass times acceleration equals force); secondly, the law of force (force equals the product of the masses divided by the square of the distance). These two laws are logically independent of each other. That is, it is possible to modify one of them while retaining the other in its original form, without running into logical contradictions.

Unifying Concept

"This gives an idea of the goal pursued in the effort to find a unifying fundamental mathematical concept. I have been engaged for more than 20 years in seeking a unifying concept in physics in the aforementioned sense.

"From this statement, the layman can at least recognize one thing, namely, that the pursuit of such a goal requires almost unlimited patience, particularly in view of the fact that there is nothing to give assurance of the attainment of this goal."

Congress Puts New Stress On Value of Small Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14—Starting from the paradox of want-in-the-midst-of-plenty, a growing number of Congressmen believe the time has come for a brand new approach to certain basic economic concepts.

They believe, for one thing, that small business should have Federal credit made more readily available. There is hardly a new economic proposal in this session which has caused less controversy and gained more adherents than the general idea, which is being incorporated in several bills.

The second development is the belief that something must be done about monopoly, not in the form of more rigid application of anti-trust laws so much as a sweeping revision and modernization of those laws, to make the enforcement fit the industry.

Both these developments are in a sense being headed up in the Federal Monopoly Inquiry, but merely as a clearing house for what is going on outside in half a dozen different agencies. The impelling force all goes back to the same chain of reasoning: The country is not producing the goods it could produce, and there is want in the midst of plenty. The cause is attributed to faults and restrictions in the distributive system which are roughly called "monopolies." If there could be a free flow of goods under a competitive system, it is argued, without artificial price fixing, people who are hungry could be fed. And people who are shivering could be clothed.

Some Things That Fit

Here are some of the developments that fit into the situation:

Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York and Representative Robert G. Allen (D) of Pennsylvania have introduced a bill to liberalize Federal credit to small businessmen It would authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to insure 80 per cent of loans up to $1,000,000 made by banks to small businessmen, much as the Federal Housing Authority does to home builders.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, head of the Monopoly Inquiry has just backed the idea of an "improved credit system for small businessmen"; and there are other versions of the proposal introduced in bills now pending in Congress.

In connection with this, the Securities and Exchange Commission is instituting a study of credit difficulties for small businessmen, and will present its material shortly, either as a separate report, or through the Monopoly Inquiry.

The above developments are all based on the theory that competition must be kept alive in the American economy and that the Government has a valid reason to intervene. The second part of the program deals with the antitrust laws.

Here again, the Monopoly Committee is acting as a clearing house for information and exchange of views. It is required by statute to make a preliminary report and this is already in rough draft and should be available shortly. The views have tended to come into focus as the otherwise unrelated studies have been presented.

These studies have showed that no two monopolies are alike, but that the sum of their result is frequently to keep up prices and prevent the masses who produce goods from purchasing the goods they produce, resulting in a collapse like 1929.

The studies have shown that the Government has followed an erratic, vacillating policy toward monopolies: checking them in one law, and consciously encouraging them in another; or passing a blanket law treating all of them alike.

It is probable that the forthcoming preliminary report will adopt the view that:

Some Good Monopolies

1. There are good monopolies and bad monopolies, and that they require differentiation.

2. Good monopolies result from geographical or strategic advantage, or better efficiency.

3. Bad monopolies are those which do not rest on merit, and which limit industrial opportunity.

4. Monopolies are not bad simply because they are big: the criterion must be their effect on the national economy.

5. Concentration of economic wealth and power has reached the point where decentralization is necessary—not through the fault of any one man, but because of changed industrial conditions.

6. Every industry must be treated on its own merits.

Taking these various points together, the Monopoly Committee is apt to recommend before it is through striking and drastic revision of the whole structure of antitrust laws. Small business will be encouraged. Decentralization may be the key word.

As Senator O'Mahoney put it, in a speech over the week end, the problem is not one of persons but conditions:

"Our problem is the result of developments that no one could foresee or, at least, prevent. We are traveling, as it were, in a 90-mile-an-hour economic system, on a 40-mile-an-hour road, and it is very hard to take the curves."

Chinese Journals Told to Stop Use Of 'X' for 'Japan'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Authorities of the Crown Colony in Hong Kong are understood to have notified the various Chinese papers not to use the symbol "X" in place of the word "Japan," or perhaps "enemy." It will henceforth be necessary for the papers to come out frankly and say precisely what they mean.

The reason for this odd order is presumed to be that the papers in Hong Kong, like those in Shanghai, fancied that if they had their heads in the sand, they were thoroughly covered up. They have indulged in language by a surface ambiguity that they would never think of using if they had to say what they had in mind.

This sort of writing is popular among the Chinese, but in time of war the authorities of any foreign area, including both Hong Kong and the two foreign sections of Shanghai, find themselves confronted with solid and well-based complaints if they allow writing which everyone understands, no matter how little use may be made of specific names.

Hines Jury 'Fix' Case Expands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 14—The name of Salvatore Di Sapio, 36-year-old barber, today brought to five the list of those awaiting sentence in connection with the State's case against James J. Hines, Tammany district leader, convicted of conspiracy as political fixer for the "Dutch" Schultz policy racket.

The Court of Special Sessions speedily convicted Di Sapio yesterday of attempting to approach and influence Harry H. Coon, Juror 6 in the Hines retrial. The barber was linked with the tamper move after Henry J. Ficke, a watchman employed by the same company of which Mr. Coon was night manager, pleaded guilty to charges by the juror's wife that Ficke came to her home to tell her that her husband could profit by a verdict "in favor of Hines."

Mrs. Coon communicated with General Sessions Judge Charles C. Nott, presiding jurist in the second Hines trial, and with its conclusion Ficke was arrested by New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey for questioning. Ficke testified that he was one of Di Sapio's customers and that the barber had urged the visit to Mrs. Coon, asking him if he thought the juror would accept $5,000 for a vote for Hines' acquittal and adding that there was "plenty of money behind it."

The trial of Di Sapio again brought into court the name of Albert Marinelli, East Side Tammany boss, who resigned as New York County Clerk last year following charges by Mr. Dewey as special rackets prosecutor, that he was a confidant of gangsters and racketeers and whose clubhouse is near the Di Sapio barber shop. The defendant was stenographically reported as telling Dewey aides that the suggestion of jury intimidation came from Antonio Santulli, Marinelli district captain who took the leader's place during the court troubles that followed on the Dewey charges.

The defendant was released in $2,500 bail for sentence by Judge Nott on March 22, when a maximum three-year jail term awaits him. J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, disbarred Schultz lawyer, and Harry Schoenhaus, a leading gangster in the policy mob, are expected to go before Supreme Court Justice Pecora the same day for sentence on guilty pleas last summer on the indictment which found Hines guilty. Both turned state's evidence and became major prosecution witnesses, and a third figure in the case, Julius ("Red") Williams, who did the same and then repudiated his testimony, also awaits sentence at that time.

The following day Judge Nott will arraign Hines for sentence on the 13 counts of the indictment with their maximum 27-year prison penalty.

State Gains Point In N. J. Conspiracy

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Common Pleas Judge Dallas Flannagan ruled March 13 that the State had given the defense in the Newark land-purchase conspiracy trial ample notice that testimony designed to prove a conspiracy had been offered against all defendants.

In directing acquittal verdicts March 10 for four of the 13 defendants charged with conspiring to defraud the City of Newark in its acquisition of meadowlands for development purposes, Judge Flannagan gave the defense opportunity to recall any State witnesses for cross-examination.

Some defense attorneys had contended they refrained from cross-examining certain witnesses because they understood the testimony was not offered against their clients. When Judge Flannagan asked Special Prosecutor Warren Dixon whether the defense had asked for recall of any witnesses, Mr. Dixon said he had received no requests.

Defense attorneys said that Mr. Dixon, in presenting the State's case, had not made it clear on every occasion that he was offering the evidence against all defendants.

Georgia Upholds Architects' Fees

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Georgia House upheld the State Hospital Authority in a test vote March 13, apparently removing possibility of direct legislative action in the controversy stirred by fees paid to a firm headed by L. W. Robert, Jr., secretary of the National Democratic Committee.

Representative John Parker of Colquitt County asked the House to adopt a resolution urging Harold Ickes, PWA Administrator, to disapprove the 6 per cent architectural and engineering fees the Authority contracted to pay Mr. Robert and Company of Atlanta for work on a $4,000,000 expansion program at the State Hospital in Milledgeville. The House rejected this resolution, 86 to 73.

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French Institute in London Affords Complete Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—France has a new social and educational center in London which besides affording extended facilities for the French colony here is a notable addition to London's architectural variety. The main social section of this headquarters of the Institute Français is now nearing completion and its official opening, March 21, is to be one of the first engagements of Albert Lebrun when the French President and Mme. Lebrun visit England. The Princess Royal, a patron of the Institute, will perform the actual opening ceremony.

The new building, the work of a French architect, M. Patrice Bonnet, is in remarkable contrast to its surrounding — a piece of modern French architecture set in a quiet Victorian street in residential Kensington. One turns out of the busy traffic of Cromwell-road into Queensberry-place. On either side are solid, spacious homes recalling English prosperity of 30 years ago. Then suddenly stucco colonnades give way to brick, metal, and glass, with tall graceful windows and panels set high up enclosing symbols in relief—the fleur-de-lys, the Gallic chanticleer, and the serpent and owl "of wisdom."

The main entrance is just around the corner in Queensberry-way. In this mews-like little street is the larger section of the new Institute where the schools are situated. Here again is a strong contrast in Georgian style executed by a British architect, Mr. Albert J. Thomas. But just as the English and French architects, contractors and workmen have co-operated successfully in constructing the center, so has careful blending of color formed a harmonious whole which does not obtrude in its setting.

Complete Education Provided

The educational section has already been in use for about two years. The range of schools is so extensive as to provide a complete education—from infants' school to university degree—under one roof. The group of schools—the Lycées de Londres—is a part of the State educational system of France and is closely linked with the University of Lille.

Some 400 pupils attend and there are evening classes for commercial students. Even English children have been known to avail themselves of the opportunity of a complete French education in the center of London.

The school buildings are entered from a quadrangle and on the ground floor there are open play courts for boys and girls, besides a dining room and some classrooms. At the rear there is a garden for infants. A fully equipped gymnasium, a students' club room and the infants' school are on the first floor. Above are commercial classrooms, a studio, four flats for the principals of the schools, and sleeping accommodation for servants. Two adjoining houses in Queensberry-place are used as boarding houses for pupils.

A Valuable Acquisition

The Institute fulfills other important functions, social and official. Britain's Princess Royal is its patron, the French Ambassador its President and Lord Askwith, chairman of the Council. From the social point of view the new building will be a valuable acquisition. The former premises in Cromwell Road were a somewhat somber background for the French genius for extremely civilized social life.

French inspiration has had full scope in the new surroundings, especially in the interior wrought iron, glasswork and lighting. The entrance porch has a metal-framed door at each end and a ceiling decorated in faience with French emblems. Four tiers of glasswork surmount the porch. From the entrance hall a spacious staircase leads to the first and chief floor, which includes a conference hall with stage, reception hall, and library. Engraved mirrors play an important part in the decoration.

French materials have been largely used and a French expert in erecting wrought iron has been working side by side with the British workmen. Mr. Thomas has been responsible for seeing M. Bonnet's plans carried out.

Relief Is Put Up to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

ond method were followed and "proper reserves" maintained, cutting almost 2,000,000 from the rolls.

Finds Better Way

Thus, a month ago the President foresaw three almost equally difficult methods of operation if denied the $150,000,000; today—although he says basic economic conditions have got worse, if anything—he has discovered considerable easier methods of getting along. And economy advocates in Congress are tempted to hang on a little longer to see if the President and Administrator Harrington do not evolve still better methods.

In Congress, sober second-thoughts also seemed to tend toward compromise on the relief question. The Relief Lobby is expected to swing into action before long. Today the Workers Alliance produced a press statement supporting the President's claims, and the cities will be heard from soon.

Text of President's Relief Message

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt's special message to Congress today on relief funds follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

At the opening of this session I advised the Congress of the number of needy unemployed persons who were able to perform useful work.

The estimates, based on actual and estimated figures, showed that in the judgment of the Executive Branch of the Government 3,000,000 persons should continue to be employed during the winter months, followed by a reduction to 2,700,000 persons during the latter part of the five-months' period ending on June 30, 1939.

The amount of money required to supply these needs was estimated at $875,000,000.

Early in February the Congress appropriated $725,000,000, with directions that the number of persons on the relief rolls should not be decreased in number more than 5 per cent during February and March, and, in effect, requesting me to recheck the new situation thus created and advise the Congress of the results.

On Feb. 7 I reported to the Congress that the reduction in the appropriation in itself created an emergency; that the number of persons on the relief rolls and on the "waiting list" had not decreased in number since early January; that as a result the need of these people was as great as before; that by continuing their employment during February and March half of the entire appropriation would be expended, leaving only the other half of the appropriation for the maintenance of relief during April, May and June; that the amount of money remaining after April 1 would make it necessary to discharge, between that date and June 30, nearly half of the numbers on relief; that this, in my judgment, would constitute a definite hardship; and that I was advising the Congress of this fact in order to give sufficient time to study the conditions which would result from the curtailment of funds.

Feels Crisis Is at Hand

April 1 is approaching; and in pursuance of the spirit of the request for further information, I feel impelled again to call the attention of the Congress to the very serious situation which exists. Within about three weeks the reduction of Works Progress Administration employment must begin, in order that the remainder of the appropriation may be apportioned over the months of April, May and June, unless more money is appropriated quickly.

Since my messages of January and February, a careful check-up shows that there has been no substantial change in the conditions of unemployment. On the contrary, recent data have become available substantiating the real need for an additional appropriation of $150,000,000.

Partly because of seasonal conditions, the volume of employment has decreased since the end of December. This includes industrial and agricultural employment. Therefore, the need for unemployment relief has increased.

Due to the seasonal factors, Works Progress Administration employment was maintained in February at an average of 2,996,000 persons, and the average for March is being held at approximately the same figure.

Despite this fact, the number of persons now certified as being in need and eligible for employment is actually higher than it was a month ago. This so-called "waiting list" actually does not reflect the total needs, because in certain states certifications of eligibility are not given to the Federal authorities by the local public relief agencies until actual vacancies exist to which needy persons can be assigned.

Expects Business Upswing

It is my belief that improvement in business conditions between now and June will result in substantial increase in employment. However, based on the experience of the past, it cannot be expected that this increase will absorb more than 300,000 of those who are now on the Works Progress Administration rolls or who have been certified as in need and awaiting assignment.

That means that the present total of these two categories, 3,850,000 persons, would be reduced to 3,550,000.

In accordance with the requirements of the recent appropriation law, approximately 30,000 aliens have been removed from the rolls. The current investigation of the actual need of relief employees will shortly be completed in the field, but it is already clear from preliminary reports that the number who will be eliminated will not exceed 5 per cent of the total and may be considerably less.

All possible economies in administration and operation are being sought and will be constantly checked, but here again the cold facts, which have been given insufficient emphasis, require restatement.

Out of every $100 of Federal funds expended by the Works Progress Administration, only $3.50 is for administrative overhead; $10.50 is spent for materials, equipment and supplies; $86 is paid out directly in the form of wages. As a business proposition it occurs to me that some modicum of commendation is in order.

If no additional appropriation is made, the Works Progress Administration must of necessity issue instructions, within the next week, to reduce the number employed. The plan proposed by the administrator is to effect a reduction of approximately 400,000 in the first week in April, and a further reduction of 600,000 in the first week in May. This will reduce the total employment to 2,000,000 persons.

However, even these drastic cuts will not be sufficient to make the available fund last through to June 30, and still comply with the requirements of the statutes. Therefore, a still further reduction of more than 200,000 will have to be made early in June.

This plan has been recommended as being preferable to a program of week-to-week reductions because, under the latter, more persons would eventually lose their jobs.

Under the proposed plan, the number of persons who will be thrown out of employment in the near future is 1,000,000—growing to over 1,200,000 before June 30. The number of persons, including dependents, affected by this reduction will be 4,000,000 within the next few weeks and nearly 1,000,000 later on.

To these must be added the "waiting list" category—because it is obvious that while people now on the rolls are being discharged no people can be employed from the waiting list."

I am of the opinion that state, counties and municipalities are doing, in the overwhelming majority of cases, all that their finances will permit to meet the situation.

I further believe that, with few exceptions, those who are employed are actually in need and are not receiving more than they should in the form of Federal assistance.

It is the obvious duty of the Chief Executive to point out the need which exists and to give all possible factual information. This I have attempted to do in order that the Legislative Branch of the Government, in which the final decision and full responsibility necessarily rests, may act.

Because it has been alleged that I would be satisfied if no further appropriation were made for the coming three months, I feel that in justice to myself I must make it clear that I am not sending this message to the Congress merely for the purpose of going through motions.

Up to Congress

For more than six years it has been the definite policy of the President and the Congress that needy persons, out of work, should not be allowed to starve; that it was an obligation of the Federal Government to give work to those able to work and an obligation of state and local government and of private charities to take care of those needy persons who are unable to work.

That policy, I am more than ever confident, is right. It should not be abandoned now.

It is wholly within the right of any and all of us to study and work for the greater efficiency of government. For several years infinite study has been given to the problems of relief in all its forms; additional studies are proper.

But the Government of the United States is faced today with a condition and not a theory. The insufficiency of the money appropriated will compel the Administrator to discharge about 1,250,000 actual workers in the immediate future.

I cannot bring myself to believe that these discharged men and women will contribute to the prosperity of the United States, nor do I believe that the merchants and landlords they are now dealing with will become more prosperous when their trade ceases.

Therefore, the responsibility for the situation in which all of these people will find themselves during the coming three months rests of necessity within the decision of the Congress of the United States.

Refugee Jews Agree To Become Citizens On Australian Entry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A declaration has been signed by each Jewish refugee entering Australia binding him to become a British citizen as soon as the law permits, according to recent announcements of the Australian Jewish Welfare Society.

The Society, which is at present negotiating for American capital to finance the settlement of between 20 and 25 per cent of the 15,000 refugees whom the Australian Government intends to absorb within the next three years, reports that of the refugees already endorsed by it at Sydney, all but two have received work.

The Society forbids the setting up of "colonies," and the use of English is being encouraged, as no other language is permitted on the Society's premises.

Meanwhile opposition to the work of the Jewish Welfare Society has crystallized in the form of a new group called the Australian Born Association, whose avowed purpose is to protect Australians from unfair competition from foreigners. While the "foreigners" are not specified, protests against the new association have been made by Jews, who have announced their opposition to its policy.

The organizer of the Association, John B. Perceval, claimed that he was enrolling a large membership. Politicians and clergymen will be barred from its ranks to keep it free from politics and sectarianism.

A Jewish society to combat its activities is being organized by L. A. Coplan, Sydney representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the United States Jewish Press.

California's 'Gas' Tariff Reaches $590,077,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Taxpayers of California have paid $590,077,000 in State and Federal gasoline taxes since the first such tax was enacted in the United States 20 years ago, disclosed F. E. Foster, Manager of the Pacific Coast Petroleum Industries Committee, in marking the anniversary on Feb. 25.

It was on that day 20 years ago that Oregon enacted a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline for highway improvement and maintenance, Mr. Foster recalled, pointing out that every State has since followed the precedent.

Mr. Foster estimated that since the State tax was levied in California in 1923, taxpayers have yielded $429,118,00; in adidtion, they have paid $97,859,000 since the Federal levy was inaugurated in 1932. During the year just ended, he estimated that $62,752,000 was collected in California; $46,380,000 under the State levy, and the rest under the Federal levy.

Aeronautics Authority Offers Plans for Safer Planes

News in Aviation

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is better, the Civil Aeronautics Authority believes, to build safer light planes and cut down the amount of flying time needed to get a license, rather than to continue with the present situation which provides faster planes but requires more experience.

This is apparent from a group of suggested changes tending toward greater safety in light planes that have been made by the CAA following a conference with several of the United States' leading light plane manufacturers. The conference followed an outline of the problem which was given by Edward J. Noble, chairman of the CAA, before the National Aviation Forum in Washington recently.

The light plane manufacturers agreed at the conference that they had a greater stake in safe flying than the CAA, and said that they were eager to make whatever contribution they can to get more people into the air and to reduce the percentages of mishaps in private flying.

The performance characteristics which were put out by the CAA are purely tentative and are subject to discussion and revision before they may be embodied in the regulations. An important effect of the safer planes would be the Authority's intention to cut substantially the dual instruction and solo flying time requirements for a private pilot's certificate. The licenses granted in this class would necessarily be limited to planes in the ultra-safe categories while additional training would be required to fly the faster but less safe conventional planes.

Some of the characteristics for safer planes as proposed by the Authority are as follows:

1. Landing easily at a speed between the minimum and maximum and at least twice the minimum; remain on ground after contact.
2. Brake application up to skidding point without nosing over.
3. Landing gear stable in taxiing and free of ground-looping tendencies and easily steerable.
4. Landing over a 50-foot obstacle in a straight glide in no wind to a stop within 500 feet.
5. Landing gear capable of withstanding a velocity fall of 15 feet a second and straight glides to the ground, i. e., "flying at the ground," in still air with elevator control full back without overstrain on any part of the plane.
6. Taxi in any direction with complete control in winds up to 30 miles an hour.

Other features of controllability and stability which would be incorporated under the suggestions of the Authority would be steady flight with tail-heavy stabilizer and load at any engine speed; design against rolling to counteract any tendency to fall off or go into a spin; controllable laterally; impossibility of spinning under any load or power or attempt of pilot to make plane spin; two main air controls for pilot both preferably operated from the same control wheel or column; stability on turns at low speed without falling off or skidding; directional control with or without power or the use of directional trim devices; sufficient control regardless of trimming devices 90-degree visibility while on the ground without moving from a natural comfortable position; ability to see the ground within 20 feet of the plane with good visibility forward, upward and sideward to detect other aircraft.

Air Mail 'On the Fly'

A new pick-up and delivery air-mail service which may operate daily in 55 municipalities in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Delaware was successfully demonstrated recently at the Coatesville Airport near Philadelphia.

Nearly 2,000 persons saw Norman Rintoul, chief pilot of All-American Aviation, Inc., fly over the field to pick up a mail sack hung on a rope held by two 36-foot poles set 50 feet apart.

If the plan receives final approval from the Post Office Department it will be put into operation May 12. Sacks picked up in one town will be sorted as the plane flies to the next, and the sacks will be rotated so that only one remains in the ship at any time.

One plane will serve towns between Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Penna., and another will operate on a route out of Pittsburgh into Ohio and West Virginia.

Richard C. duPont, glider champion, is head of the company which manufactures the apparatus used. Dr. L. S. Adams, of Irwin, Pa., inventor of the device, is vice president.

New In-Line Engine

A new in-line airplane engine which cools its cylinders by air under pressure has been recently perfected by the Ranger Engineering Corporation of Farmingdale, L. I. as an answer to the problem of further streamlining to increase the speed of planes.

The new Ranger engine, which is inverted-V-type with 12 cylinders and 500 horsepower, is claimed to be the lightest in weight per horsepower in the world, being 1.28 pounds per horsepower, or more than 200 pounds lighter than the nearest competitive models in Europe. According to Sherman Fairchild, president of the Ranger company, these motors may be built to produce 2,400 or even 3,000 horsepower.

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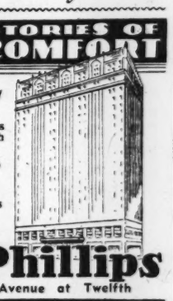
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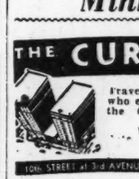
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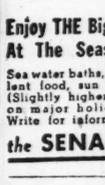
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Antiques
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A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Courtesy the Parke-Bernet Galleries

Here are shown typical examples of early American glass to be sold at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York City, March 23 to 25. The groups at left and right hold numerous shapes of the much admired "Blown Three-Mold" clear glass, made in many American factories from 1820 to 1850. . . . Three aquamarine pieces at center, above, were made "off hand" at the Redford Glass Works, Redford, N. Y. (That is, done by workmen for themselves after working hours.) . . . At center, below, is a pair of sugar bowls, that at left being a true Stiegel piece in sapphire blue. At right (quoting from catalogue), "Magnificent Ohio sugar bowl and cover, of brilliant light green glass. One of the most important American examples and probably blown at White Glass Works, Zanesville, Ohio." This business started in 1815 and continued until 1851.

American Early Glass and Pottery at Auction

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

An auction of extraordinary interest to collectors and students of early American glass, pottery and stoneware, will be held on the afternoons of March 23, 24 and 25, at Parke-Bernet Galleries, 742 Fifth Ave., New York City. This is the property of Alfred B. Maclay, who is said to have been assembling it over a period of 20 years.

The occasion takes on the status of a notable event, the catalog with a long introduction written by Miss Helen McKearin and illustrated generously in the best manner of this de luxe gallery.

Miss McKearin's opening comments, the pictures, and her description of each item, are valuable reading, and there's no doubt the catalog will be in demand solely for these.

So comes an opportunity to draw on the text and pictures and to print brief notes and representative pictures pertaining to subjects that are of prime interest to many American collectors. It should be stated, however, that the glass and pottery referred to is not that sort which is common to antique shops, for none of the pressed glass which is the sole concern of so many people is included. The glass is all blown, either with mold or without, and the pottery and stoneware objects are chosen from the best modelled and most attractively glazed and decorated specimens. A summary of the catalogue comments on glass making is given this week. That on pottery will follow another Tuesday.

Wistar and Stiegel, Pioneers

In sketching the background of America's beginnings of this industry, we are reminded that until the 1920's only two glass works were recognized as sources of products having special merit. South Jersey was associated only with the name of Caspar Wistar, and both names were applied to examples found not only in that region but in other sections. The characteristics of Stiegel's output had been identified, and similar ware was attributed to his plant wherever the specimens were found.

Now it is realized that these two centers represent the beginning in this country of two distinct traditions in glass blowing and decorative techniques. Though similar methods were used later elsewhere, they are so closely similar to either Stiegel or South Jersey, that they are classified as being of one or the other of these strongly unlike types.

Glass blowing in this region dates from 1739, when Caspar Wistar set up the first Jersey glass house at Allowaystown, an enterprise run by father and son until after the Revolution, when business collapsed. Former Wistar employees, three Stanger brothers soon started another glass house, which became a success with general business improvement. After 1800 many other makers entered glass making in this section of the states.

Window glass, bottles and similar containers, were the commercial products of these plants, but in all of them however, blowers had the privilege of making articles for their households and for friends. These things were marked by individuality, as each blower could make forms according to his own taste when working for personal pleasure. It is these by-products — off-hand individual pieces—that are referred to by the term, South Jersey tradition.

As they need not follow fashions of the day, each was free to follow his own taste, and their work has that personal and peasant-like quality we associate with folk art. Blown from window and bottle glass in tones of aquamarine, amber, green and sometimes blue, the thickness of the ware gave appearance of sturdiness, however expert the blowing, or graceful the shape. Decorative effects came from color, shape, and from an added layer of glass tooled into a heavy swirl, now called lily-pad.

Highly prized off-hand pieces, individually blown in window-glass and bottle factories of New York State and New England, branch from the traditions of South Jersey. Some of the finest lily-pad examples were blown at Stoddard, New Hampshire, and in small New York houses, as the expanding industry drew many Jersey blowers to these sections. Because of the movements of those workers to distant places, many pieces turn up which are of undetermined source, and can be classified only by the words, South Jersey type.

The Stiegel Tradition

While the glass types classed as South Jersey were made of material for windows and bottles, the output of the William Henry Stiegel's plant at Manheim, Pa., was flint glass, suitable for blowing into extremely thin and delicate forms. Ambitious to equal the quality and designs of the best European plants, he brought to America skilled enamellers, engravers and etchers trained in Continental techniques, to man the work which began to produce in 1769, and continued for four years.

With this highly trained staff English and Continental shapes were faithfully reproduced, in metal that was either clear or in tones of blue, amethyst, and rarely, emerald green. Clear ware was ornamented with etching and colored enamels, and both clear and colored was shaped in a variety of patterns. At least three molded designs, Miss McKearin writes, were originated—panelled vases, "daisy-in-square" and daisy-in-hexagon perfume bottles. So well was Stiegel's ambition for quality achieved, that it is frequently impossible to distinguish between his products and those of foreign competitors.

High Standards Spread Far

After failure of the enterprise his craftsmen scattered among other glass works, where Stiegel's methods and standards were introduced and passed on to apprentices. This occurred notably in Ohio River and Pittsburgh districts where some ventures in this field were short lived. So the term, "Stiegel Type" has become necessary, applying to pieces of Stiegel character and quality, but lacking reliable history connecting them with the Manheim works.

In this Ohio-Pittsburgh region blowers exercised their customary privilege of using the fag end of the pot for their own purposes, blew some of the finest specimens.

The larger of the pair of sugar bowls at the center of the lower row in the above cut, is an example. It is brilliant light green, is rated the rarest known piece of American glass, and is classed as "Ohio Stiegel."

The groups shown at right and left of the above cut are of the class known as blown-three-mold, a type of fine glass popular in America from 1820 to '50. This should not be mistaken for Stiegel, although it is the sort given that name by many shop-keepers. It was made in many factories—Kent and Mantua, Ohio; Keene, New Hampshire; Vernon, New York; these are mentioned as sources of identified pieces—but attribution to a certain source is usually impossible. Miss McKearin states her belief that Sandwich was the largest producer, and the most prolific originator of patterns of blown three-mold glass.

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Lehman Needlework Given To Boston Museum

Only a month after Boston Museum's announcement of the acquisition of the Karolik collection of eighteenth century furniture, comes the news of another gift of high importance. It is a remarkable assemblage of European embroideries, weavings and lace, covering about four hundred years, and was presented by Philip Lehman of New York, in memory of his wife, Carrie L. Lehman.

About a third of the 350 pieces are now exhibited in a gallery fitted with cases so lighted from above that all details of the articles are clear without glare or shadows. Shown against a background of gray tint, and worked in many soft colors and in gilt thread, the several groups make an impressively rich display.

With the reserve of an accomplished connoisseur, Miss Gertrude Townsend, Curator of Textiles at the museum, remarks: "There are pieces in the collection which a year ago I should have placed in the category of things for which we might hope in vain. . . . This collection, which reflects Mrs. Lehman's discriminating taste and knowledge, is far too important to summarize briefly."

The short time that has passed since the gift was received has been too little to permit Miss Townsend to make an adequate review of it, a comment that will be eagerly sought when it appears. Meantime, the visitor will be well served by brief attributions attached to each item, although there will be many whose pleasure in each item will arouse a multitude of questions.

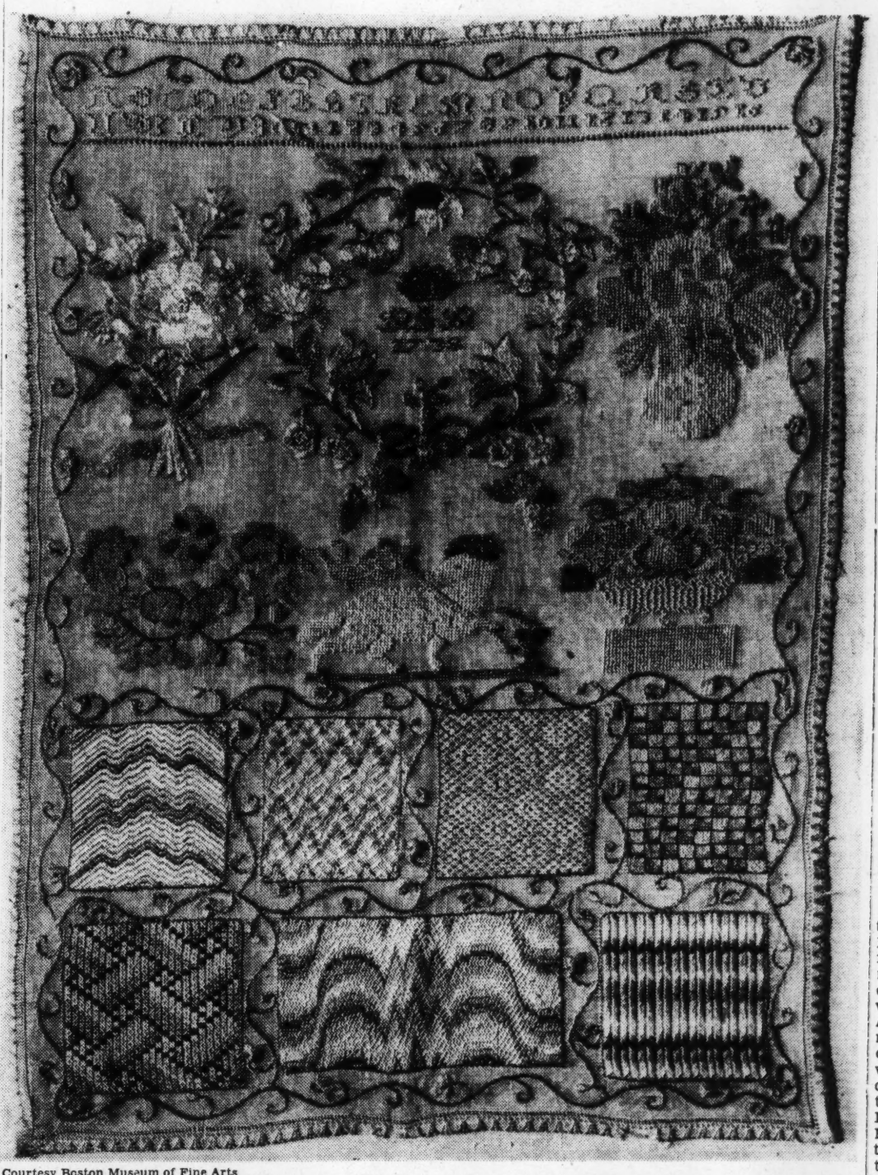
A good many who have seen museum embroideries may have felt that early fine needlework usually shown has been so largely ecclesiastical that one gained little notion of the sort done in and for homes. There is no such air about these pieces, which seem wholly domestic, although some seem to have belonged to the nobility or royalty. Delicately embroidered silk dresses of little Italian girls of the 1500's bring to mind some of the portraits painted in those years. So do shoes the length of one's finger, a pair with a crown in gold thread said to have belonged to Napoleon's son. For like ages are little caps, some wholly covered with stitchery, and one appealing jacket that seems to have started as coif, a close-fitting cap shaped like a hood.

Pairs of men's leather gloves have elaborate gauntlets, while others have knitted fingers. Familiar types of samplers that we cherish for ancestral associations seem very crude beside the difficult and vari-colored examples found here, done in silk on fine linen. One of these is pictured here. Others are from England, Germany, Italy, that from Mexico dated 1783 and lacking all native artistic qualities we associate with the country. On still others, parallel bands of assorted stitches and patterns alternate with lace and embroidery of the 1600's and 1700's.

English aprons dating before 1750 are of silk, one done wholly in gilt thread of different kinds. Stomachers of the early 1700's are English and Italian. There are small bags and purses, and other articles for domestic use or personal adornment, including linen caps worn by men to replace their wigs when not dressed for ceremony. Not shown in the present group are embroidered Italian velvets of the 1400's.

The entire collection, of which only a few pieces have been mentioned, provides remarkable documentary evidence for the fashions and customs in dress of the aristocratic and well-to-do people of England and Europe over a period of four centuries. Seldom does one find embroideries in such perfect condition, showing the care which has always been bestowed on them. All in all, the collection forms a remarkable social commentary on the periods represented. Also, it provides actual objects which in many instances have been known before in Boston only by paintings and reproductions of paintings.

Of the sampler shown here, Miss Townsend says: "It is dated 1783. The crown which surmounts the initials and the date suggest that it was the work of a member of a titled aristocracy. It can hardly be Colonial American and it has not been recognized as English by those familiar with English embroidery. It apparently came from the continent of Europe. The work is exquisitely fine, the stitches varied, and the colors of the silks are still fresh and lovely. A peculiarity of the design, the rectangles filled with small geometric or zigzag patterns, I have met in only one sampler outside the museum's collection. It is in the Victoria and Albert Museum and was published by Leigh Ashton in his book on Samplers." C. G. B.



Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

A European sampler, dated 1783 in the collection of some 350 pieces of needlework and lace presented to Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Philip Lehman of New York, in memory of his wife, Carrie L. Lehman.

For Varnished Floors

To keep varnished floors in good condition, sweep with a hair broom or a broom encased in soft cloth, wipe them over once a week with cold water and dry at once.

This House Is Washable

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An attractive feature of the washable interiors which the magazine, "House Beautiful," has set up in a section of the new Pedac galleries on the third floor of the International Building, 630 Fifth Avenue, is that the furnishings do not look as if they had any affinity with the massive electric washer that waits in the gleaming kitchen.

The rooms have nothing of a Monday-morning look, being draped, upholstered and carpeted with homespuns, glazed chintzes and thick, textured rugs, materials which we have not hitherto associated with centrifugal soapsuds. But Procter and Gamble have tested them all in their laboratories and give us assurance all are washable.

Both the color and the floor plan of the living room are particularly attractive. Against pale green walls and a darker green carpet stands furniture in blond oak, set off by rugged draperies and upholstery in canary-yellow, whose tone is agreeably softened by the grey covering of the couch and the off-white of the full-length celanese rayon voile glass curtains.

The larger bedroom is in maple, to which is given a background of larkspur-blue walls and a linoleum floor of the same tone, but it is almost covered by a llama-weave, natural-colored rug.

The second bedroom goes back to the yellow, grey and creamy tones of the living room, using a striped Duray paper and a yellow rug over a gunmetal linoleum, but introduces mahogany furniture of the Sheraton type and, to correspond with these tones, draperies in everglaze chintz with reddish roses in full bloom.

Obeisance is made to the modern woman by a composite work room, which provides both a typewriter and a sewing machine, and numerous drawers and cupboards for whatever occupies her interests.

The house is to remain for a year, but is to be twice redecorated in that time. The hours for seeing it are from ten to six on weekdays and from ten to one o'clock on Saturdays. There is no admission charge. H. J. K.

"Pewter Forms In Silver"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Screen pictures of silversmiths at work and pewterers hammering out flat sheets of metal into plates in early days in England, illustrated a talk on "Pewter Forms in Silver" given by Mrs. Ives Henry Buhler at the Boston Art Museum at the February meeting of the Club. Referring to examples in the Museum's rich collection of silver, the speaker compared early silver candlesticks with pewter ones of the same period. A square based stick with drip tray near the base was similar to pewter ones of 1663, and a pricket top which belonged to Salisbury Cathedral, dated 1676, were almost identical with the early pewter ones. Beginning with the earliest case of English silver designs used during the Reformation, and continuing to the time of the Commonwealth, Mrs. Buhler called attention to the changes made——the elimination of church forms, the melting of chalices into communion cups, and the added importance given to domestic silver. Pedestal salts of Elizabethan design elaborately ornamented in relief became an important part of the table service, and were elevated to the position of honor—the center of the table.

Porringers or bleeding bowls? Covered boxes or sweetmeat boxes? A two handled covered caudle cup, a covered porringer or a covered caudle cup? These controversial terms were touched upon by the speaker and tactfully left for individual settlement. The extraordinary loan collection of church silver from 45 churches, in addition to the Museum collection of Paul Revere, Dummer, Hull, Sanderson, Winslow and Edwards silver, gave the members opportunity to compare actual forms in the fine metal and the cheap. M. M. S.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Points for Good Broadcast Also Useful on Platform

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Think Only of Your Message And to Whom You Give It

Getting Rid of Self-Consciousness Is Essential in Doing This, and You Must Love Your Audience

The Radio Voice—2

By Volney Hurd

Staff Writer and Director of Broadcasting, The Christian Science Monitor

Simplicity and naturalness, chief results of the speaking-to-friends attitude discussed in the previous article, may come hard to some people who find themselves at ease only with a few. To ask such a person to make the mental transition, rise above the studio situation, and visualize himself as talking in a friend's home, is quite a request. Let's look into this point.

You may say, "Simplicity? Is that all you need? Why, that's easy!" Maybe it is for you—but look about you at home, in the office, in any place where mankind moves, and see how many people you really feel are genuinely simple in the best sense of that word. Instead of simplicity you'll usually find varying degrees of self-consciousness. Small children—and even animals—are simple and therefore delightful. They have no self-consciousness as a rule. Now this self-consciousness is not at all necessary. Self-consciousness means consciousness of self. We are not conscious of something unless we think about it. So self-consciousness means too much thinking about self.

Getting Rid of It

Now even though a person has been self-conscious for years there is no mental "unloading" to do. All that is required is merely a change in the direction of the thinking.

To illustrate—I am giving a speech. As I go onto the platform with what I believe is a useful message, I see a lot of people. At once I say to myself something like this: "Look at all those people looking at me! I wonder if my clothes are all right? I wonder if my hair is adjusted—but I don't dare to try and find out! I wonder if they like me? If they don't—Oh! There's Mary Jones. Why did she come?" etc.

By this time I am moving stiffly, obviously ill at ease. I have probably colored some, my voice feels as though it won't work, and I see failure ahead and my worst fears realized. In fact, I have been so busy with myself that I have quite lost all ideas of the message. By now I only hope I can just get the words out and get off the platform without stumbling off.

A pathetic picture? And exaggerated for emphasis, of course—yet an illustration of how lack of control of our thinking can bring us low through self-consciousness.

Presuming the same situation, let's get rid of self as follows: "I came here to give a message. I feel these people should have it. That I should give it to them, therefore, is the only thing that counts. If I am as genuinely sincere and honest of purpose as I think I am, that is all I want to do. I didn't come here to parade myself before others." So I stop all thought of self and think only of my message, how important it is, how good it is and, most important, how strongly I feel in wanting to give it to all those people in order to help them.

Thinking Only Of the Message

Thinking only of the message you will go onto the stage with ease and look out at the audience with the sole idea of bringing them all into the fold to give them your message, the only thing for which you are standing there. **Honestly** thinking that way, you just can't be self-conscious! You won't have a thought of yourself, what you are wearing or what "they" are thinking about you.

I have taken a little length to illustrate this point, but it seems necessary, for to speak successfully over the radio, as though you were talking to a friend, you must get rid of self-consciousness.

Now following out the reasoning given above, when you go to the studio your only thoughts should be your message and the conception of telling it to friends in the cheery, intimate atmosphere of their living room. Two things only—(1) the message, and (2) mentally transporting yourself into the friendliest living room you know of, and there giving your message to the friends you love best.

Explains Her Results

Madam Schumann Heink often said, "I love my audience. They are my friends." Which not only explains her lovely, warm voice but also sums up the chief requirement of the radio voice. For all this discussion of friends as the incentive in speaking over the radio is based on the kind of friends we genuinely love. That quality is an alterative in the entire situation. With it self-consciousness just cannot be present. We become relaxed, informal, warm, and easily capable of being understood. And what this will do for the radio voice is something to contemplate.

Visualizing the receiving situation as outlined above will give you the correct approach to the radio voice. **But only to the degree that you genuinely love your radio audience** will that "something else" come into it, that something on which rides understanding with its exquisite wings.

Thus we have discussed the basic mental platform from which to speak on the radio, a platform which it will be apparent to all should be cultivated for all our daily contacts, whether by radio or not. In the next article we will deal with more specific thinking in handling radio subjects.

This is the second of four Tuesday articles

Modeling in Plastic Wood

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To whittle or carve miniature birds, people, or animals out of a stick of wood like the deft carvers of Switzerland is one thing—to model them in wood is quite another.

When entering the living room of a young Brooklyn couple recently, both of whom were duck and bird enthusiasts, I walked beneath a miniature wild duck winging his way in skyward flight in such realistic fashion that I could almost hear the whirr of wings. Perhaps he had just risen from the miniature marsh and pond on the table, in which there were other ducks in various attitudes. When I commented that I did not know I could add a woodcarver to my list of acquaintances, the facts came out. These exquisitely detailed little birds had not been carved, but modeled in wood! Although they ran to ducks, there were others making other things, I was told. A businessman in New York has made fishes, the head of a rhinoceros, and a Rocky Mountain goat in the same way. Just another marvel of this age of processed materials.

And a Lot Of Fun!

A small table was brought out, which, the wife explained, was the workbench. A duck, minus one foot and a coat of paint, lay thereon, together with paint bottles, cans, tubes and brushes. In a few minutes I was initiated into the mysteries of a new medium of expression which promises to tax the dexterity and imagination of him who is given to molding and making things of this world in reproduction.

The theory is simple: Wood which has been processed into a soft, putty-like texture not unlike Plasticene is modeled with the hands into a figurine. It hardens upon exposure to the air, and becomes again stiff wood, but not before it has assumed the grotesque or graceful contours of the artist's fancy.

Tools and materials are also simple, not too messy, and easily put aside. They consist of a can of waterproof plastic wood, obtainable at hardware stores, a tube of the same for fine work, pieces of cork, wood, or other bulk to use as a base or "armature" if necessary, a penknife, shellac, paints, and of course fine brushes.

How It Is Done

In the case of the birds, a bit of cork was used as a base, or core (though it is not necessary to use anything). A little of the plastic wood was taken from the can, and molded with the fingers around the cork, completely covering it. This manipulating and molding was continued until a perfect body had been modeled. The head was then modeled and added to the body, and finally the feet. If the neck of the bird was stretched out so as to form a long extremity, a thin nail was used as a base for the neck and covered with the wood. This made a stiff, firm neck that could not break off. If the neck of the bird is to be curved, a bit of picture wire can be used instead of the nail, as picture wire is pliable and can be bent in any direction. This type of base should be used for arms, legs, or any extremities occurring in the figure.

Before the wood dried, the fine modeling, such as head, bill, feet, tail, feather contours, etc., were added by gently indenting with the penknife. Feathers were gently scratched on the surface of the wing with the knife.

After the body was dried, the wings were added. Because wings are thin, it was necessary to cut out a pair from cheap cardboard, which comes in fine layers, and spread the wood from the tube on top of the cardboard wing, which acts as a base until the wood is dry. When the wings were thoroughly hardened, the cardboard was gently torn off in layers, and any remnants scraped off with the knife. The wings were then added to the already hardened body by cutting out two tiny grooves in the body with the penknife, into which the wings were inserted. In order to make them firm, a little of the wood was laid around the intersection of wing and body.

Painted And Shellacked

When finally completed, the bird was painted in careful detail with a fine brush and show-card (poster) colors or oils, and shellacked when dry to preserve it. Tiny bottles of show-card colors may be purchased in art departments or art stores. White shellac is mixed in the proportion of one part alcohol to three parts shellac. The cover of the can of plastic wood must always be kept on tight, even when working, or it will dry out and become hard and useless.

One beauty of this medium lies in the fact that mistakes can be easily remedied by scraping off and adding fresh wood, just as the sculptor does with his clay. Its pliability makes any shade, angle or position possible.

Bird and animal lovers can model their own specimens and paint their markings accurately in color. Natural settings can be arranged in bowls and boxes.

Rosamond B. Buzzell

Hobby Articles run the second and fourth Tuesday

SCHOOLS—British Isles

BRECKLAND
MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK
Progressive and Cheerful School for Boys and Girls—up to Matriculation Standard — A special welcome given to "all-the-year-round" children and happy holidays assured. Apply Headmaster. Tel. Mildenhall 2245

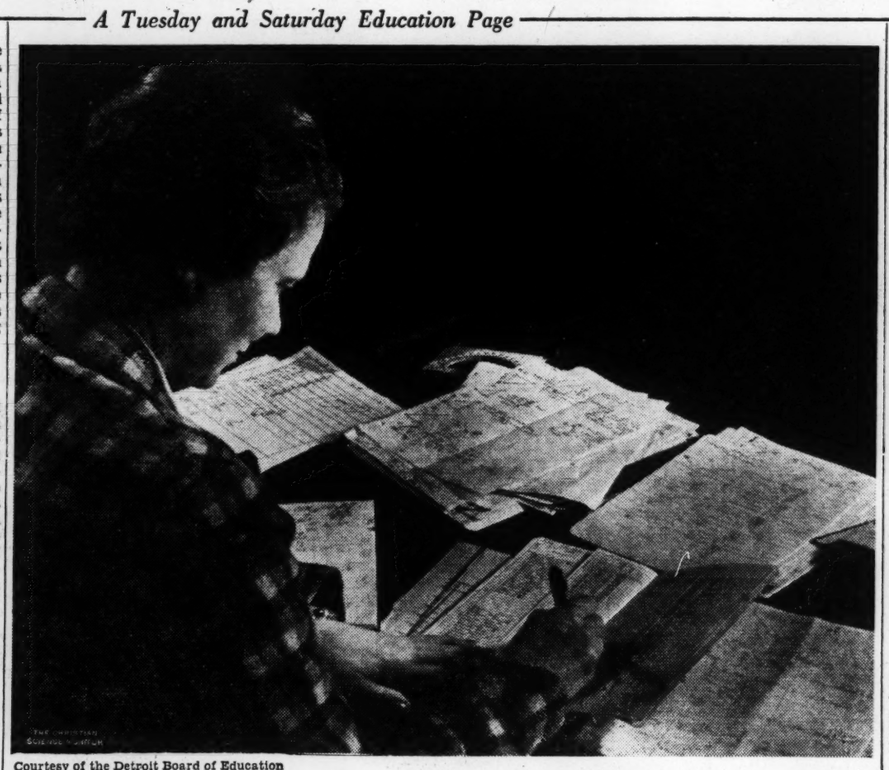
CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
School for girls, 14 miles from London
Scholarship Examination May 1939
Last date for entry March 31st
Particulars from Secretary Tel. Esher 810

PAXTON PARK
ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.
Preparatory school for boys and girls up to 14
Girls may, if desired, remain after that age.
35 acres of Park and Playing Fields
Ideal holiday home. Tennis, Cricket, Golf, Swimming, Workshops.
Apply Major D. N. Morgen, Tel. 54

Saturday Afternoon

I like to watch the floating clouds
Just like a ship at sea,
With masts and ropes and sailormen
All looking down at me.
It seems to me as if they say,
"You'd better come up here and play."

George Caldwell, 11 years.



Courtesy of the Detroit Board of Education

The Pupils' Day Is Over—But Not the Teacher's

Yes, after the pupils have gone home the teacher begins yet another part of her job. She may have mountains of papers to correct—papers which must be done thoughtfully, often inscribed by her with little notes of encouragement for each pupil, mindful of individual needs.

Learning to Talk It Over

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Learning to sit down and talk things over is a big step for us all to take; and if nations are to take it, we as individuals must take it first. That is a job for each of us, isn't it, in our families, at school and college, and among our friends. Talking things over, in a reasonable, friendly way, with an honest desire to bring about a fair and right settlement, is grand training, and demands of us an impersonal attitude that will help purge the world of its personal strutting and strife. Mr. V. leads us off with comments to this effect.—Chairman.

New York

Dear Chairman and Fellow Youth Round Tablers:

Ever since I was graduated from High School last year, I have had the desire to write to the Round Table. I have always looked upon it as the greatest "round table" in history. Even King Arthur's famous Round Table had nothing on this. Here the great earth itself is the table and the inhabitants those seated at it. And it is with a feeling of pride that I utter my feeble voice among so vast a congregation of listeners.

If the great and small of this earth, the rulers and the ruled, the bankers and farmers, if they could get together at "Round Table" discussions and thresh out their troubles that way, what a more peaceful world this would be. And why can't civilization keep abreast of its natural sciences, instead of being hundreds of years behind and trying to hinder the progress of natural science? For it is the natural scientist who is one of the few true internationalists, giving his benefits to all countries. However, I'm not writing a political tirade but just questioning the existing dictators after hearing of so much seeming strife.

Since this is my first letter, perhaps I should state that I'm looking for "pen pals," who may be located anywhere on the earth, who may be young or old, man or woman, interested in natural science and philosophy—and other things, too, of course.

(Mr.) N. V.

Their Country and Their People
Illinois

Dear Chairman:

I am very grateful for the Youth Round Table, for through it I have become acquainted with some very nice young folks. Even though they are located in different parts of the world, in so-called foreign countries, they are not foreigners to me, but friends, and very nice folks to know indeed. Our acquaintanceship has been through correspondence only. However, I sometimes feel that I know them better than were I personally acquainted with them.

Through correspondence one gains a more intimate knowledge not only of the country but of the people who live in that country as well. And that is something no history book can give.

I sometimes wonder how many of the Youth Round Tablers are missing the joy of correspondence; the joy of discovering that so-called foreigners are no more foreign than our next door neighbor. Best wishes to the other Round Table members.

(Mr.) G. W. K.

Walking Over Yorkshire Moors
England

Dear Chairman:

I have been so interested in reading the many and varied letters to the Round Table that I feel it is time I sent in my application to this wonderful circle.

It certainly is a great step toward building up international friendship between the young peoples of the whole world. Friendship is so essential to the peace of the world, and knows no boundaries, since all are free to exchange their ideas and tell of their activities through the Round Table.

I was very interested in the articles on the Youth Hostels especially, as walking is one of my hobbies. I have stayed several times at the hostels. Last Easter I went on a walking tour with some friends to Marrick, a wee village situated right high up on the moors about nine miles from the lovely old town of Richmond. It is ideal walking country, and very beautiful, with clear, swift rivers and narrow streams where it is possible to cross by stepping stones. The steep hills rising on either side are covered with purple heather. The bleak moors are bounded by grey stone walls through which it is possible to pass by means of a gap left two-thirds of the way up the wall, to prevent the cattle from straying. All the cottages and farms are made of grey stone, which gives them a somewhat bleak, but certainly fascinating appearance.

We came across a very old priory situated by the river. Although almost completely in ruins it was possible to climb to the tower where we had a wonderful view of the river and the distant hills tinged with a faint purple.

This was the first time I had visited Yorkshire and I certainly hope to go again. Although I live in a very beautiful part of Kent, the Yorkshire moors have a fascination all their own. I am so glad that Youth Hostels are growing in the United States, as they certainly do make it easier for young people to visit the beauty spots of their own country as well as abroad.

I should like to correspond with anyone, anywhere, but especially in the States or Canada. I am interested in travel, walking and swimming.

(Miss) P. G.

England

Dear Round Table Chairman:

I feel that it is time for me to write to you again. Since leaving the Channel Islands where I wrote from last, I have gained a position teaching art in a very large girls school at Westcliff-on-Sea. This school is run on the most modern lines with all necessary subject rooms, shower baths, theater, gymnasium, and so on. I am particularly fortunate in having two art rooms in which to teach.

Always I find the Monitor of tremendous help in preparing lectures on art subjects, or in making scrapbooks on the ballet, or lino-cuts, fashion, or painting. I don't know what I should do without it.

Essex is noted for its market gardening, and also for being the retreat of many famous artists and writers. The coast, too, is especially suited for yachting. We are very near London and can easily reach the metropolis within the hour for important lectures and plays, music and so on.

I would like to end by saying how invaluable your Round Table was with its helpful thoughts during the so-called "crisis." It helped to lift right away the load of fear and put in its place confidence and a wealth of cheer for the future.

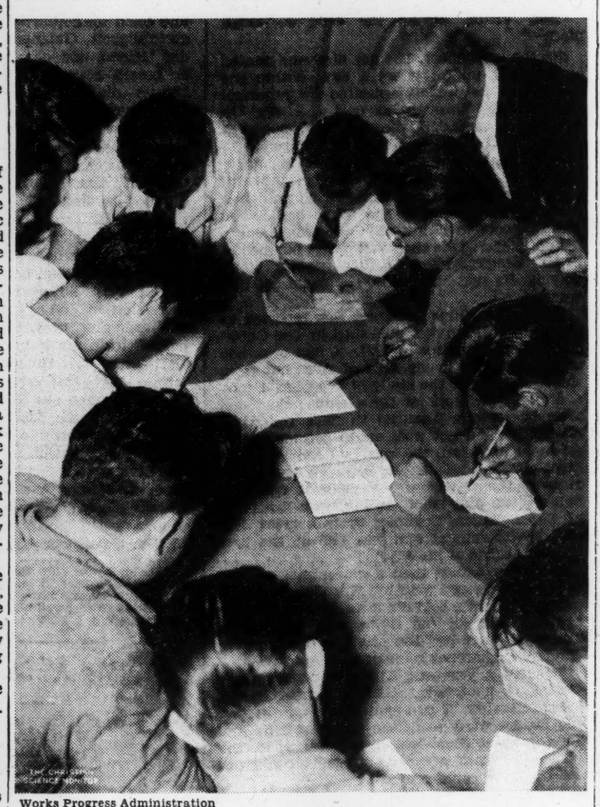
(Miss) S. S. C.

Glad to hear from you again, Miss S. S. C. And thank you for that last paragraph. We think all Round Tablers will be grateful to have helped in just this way at such a testing time.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman.

Yes, It's Work, but It's Fun! And Students Belonging to Co-operative Eating Clubs at the University of Wisconsin Are Said to Be Saving $10,000 a Year, Also Studying and Practicing Co-operative Organization.



Works Progress Administration

Absorbed in Their Algebra

These earnest students, their heads bent over problems in advanced algebra, are CCC boys at the Stone Creek Camp. Their class, conducted by an emergency schoolteacher, is one of the many adult education classes being carried on by the Works Progress Administration. The boys hope this course will assist them in whatever jobs they may get later on.

English or Hindustani in the Schools?

India's Nationalists Favor Hindustani—Two Sides Are Presented

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Higher education in India is given in English and although the Indian Nationalists now very naturally wish to plan for High Schools and Universities to teach primarily in the various provincial languages (or vernaculars, as they are called), this English education enables Indians to exchange their views and ideas easily with people in all English-speaking parts of the world. Mr. M. K. Gandhi's own weekly newspaper, Harijan, is published in English, and when I heard him talk in South India a few years ago, he spoke in English. Many in the large Indian audience could understand him, although a local man on the platform translated the speech, sentence by sentence.

In South India one can get along quite well in the large towns, and when traveling by rail or car on the main roads, with English only. Many of the people have a smattering of English. House servants in the south also speak English, and on the east coast the Tamilians of Madras use a curious construction—a sort of pidgin English. For instance, if one wants to ask for a hot bath immediately, one says to the "boy," "Master wanting hot bath boy getting, running and jumping." One Madras servant was asked whether his cyclist friend had obeyed the signal of a traffic policeman. His evidence was, "Policeman putting hand out, Anthony quickly never keeping bicycle stopped."

In the northern parts of India, English is spoken only by the upper classes and educated Indians. From Calcutta to Bombay, the language of everyday life is Hindustani. Everyone who has to deal with labor, including the Western housewives, must learn a little of this immediately, otherwise in these parts it is impossible to give orders to the cook, houseboy, gardener, or driver, to buy anything (except in a few large English department stores in the cities) or to make inquiries when on a journey. On the railways, however, the guards and conductors are usually Anglo-Indians (official name for Eurasians of mixed descent), and all speak English. They usually have a singsong accent something like that of the Welsh, which is known in India as "Chi-Chi." American or European children born in India also speak English with a chi-chi accent unless great care is taken.

The language of the higher courts of law is English, and the Indian legislatures carry on their proceedings in that language. The accent is strange and sometimes almost incomprehensible to Western ears.

India would both gain and lose with English no longer obligatory. The country will be more isolated intellectually. Graduate students of means would find it more difficult, for example, to profit by short visits to American or British universities. There are at present several fellowships and scholarships open to Indian students, such as the Barbour Fellowships for women at the University of Michigan, and British Commonwealth Fellowships. Holders would find it much harder to adjust themselves if they had not become used to spoken English at home. The Council of the Rudyard Kipling Memorial Fund offers a scholarship for a boy from India to study at the Imperial Service College, Windsor, England, awarded this year to the son of an inspector of schools in the Punjab, a Hindu.

Mr. Gandhi has proposed that Hindustani be the spreme language for the Central or Federal Government and that the Provincial Legislatures shall use "their own local language or languages." This step would necessitate mastering a host of these local languages, on the part of everyone concerned. Not an easy matter. On the other hand, India might, of course, become more surely integrated as a nation if an indigenous language became the official medium of exchange. A similar problem has been faced in the Philippine Islands where the native language of the Manila district has been made the official language by act of Legislature. Spanish is still the language of polite society there, and instruction in the University at Manila is in English.

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

Write for Attractive VIEW BOOK

The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

Co-operative Student Eating Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

From a loosely organized eating club of four members, two men and two women, at the University of Wisconsin, the idea of a student co-operative eating club has rapidly spread in five years to an organized student co-operative council which assists and mildly supervises six student owned and operated eating clubs. The 350 students save approximately 25 per cent in eating costs, averaging close to $30 per member. The group saving exceeds $10,000 annually.

Although four of the clubs are indirectly associated with churches, no church qualification is made regarding membership. The Student Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, and Methodist churches provide dining facilities for co-op clubs. The University Y. M. C. A. and the Huntington court club, organized last fall, are the headquarters for the other two.

How They Are Organized

How do the eating clubs operate? Second to the appreciable savings club members experience—approximately $10,000 a year—club organization and operation are the most interesting.

Members are charged retail prices for their meals. Retail prices of meals near the university are conservatively estimated at 25 cents for lunch, and 35 cents for dinner. Each student pays by the week in advance, and in return receives his meals during the following week. Patronage dividends, or rebates, are paid out by the club at the end of specified periods. Payments are made in cash. The Catholic eating club issued a rebate of 30 per cent for the first six weeks' period, and students who had been members the entire period received checks for over $6.

Each member owns stock in the club. Usually, two shares are required for membership, although the sale of stock is not limited to any definite amount. Stock price is set at two dollars per share in all but two of the clubs, and the shares are resold to the club when the member chooses to withdraw. Regardless of the amount of stock held, each member is allowed only one vote. Membership meetings are held frequently and problems of purchase, elections, applications for membership are discussed and voted upon.

Democratic Control

This principle of democratic control is exemplified further in the selection of a board of directors, made up of five members, including the president and vice-president, and three other non-office holding members. They are elected by the members of the club for nine week terms. They direct the business end of the organization, plan and form club policies, and assume charge and supervision of all elections. Any club member may attend their meetings and have, if he desires, an active voice in the board discussion.

An audit committee, selected by the president, inspects club accounts at the end of six-week periods. A food committee, working in co-operation with the cook and the members, holds weekly meetings at which an appetizing menu is planned and selected for the coming week.

In addition to the various committees, the club boasts a manager, steward, and secretary-treasurer, who in most instances are granted their meals free of charge in appreciation of the services they render.

Steward's Responsibilities

The steward plans, organizes, and supervises a work schedule. As all the work is done by the members, with the exception of the cook, who is hired, some system must prevail. All jobs synonymous with good housekeeping are on the list. Table setting, helping the cook, waiting on tables, dish washing, and dish wiping—even the floor-mopping assignment—are handled and managed with devoted willingness. Approximately two hours of work are required of each student during the week, and to make the work as interesting and enjoyable as possible the work schedules are rotated.

The manager has charge of the purchasing of food and equipment supplies, while the secretary-treasurer absorbs the bookkeeping work of the club.

Leaders of campus co-ops have recently formed the University Co-operative council, an organization composed of representatives from all the eating clubs, created to pool ideas, information, and experiences; to buy collectively where possible; to form a central educational agency; to promote fellowship between campus co-op organizations and to further the co-operative movement.

To acquaint and educate university students and the people of Wisconsin as well, the university and the University Extension division are offering, through the economics and sociology departments, new student and correspondence credit courses in co-operative marketing and education.

Three Bulletins

Three publications of the Office of Education recently issued should be of service to vocational educators, rural school teachers and administrators, and city school superintendents. They are: "Salary and Education of Rural School Personnel." Pamphlet No. 85 (5 cents); "The Training of Foreman Conference Leaders," Bulletin 125 (15 cents); and "Part II of the 1939 Educational Directory, City School Officers," Bulletin 1939 No. 1 (5 cents). The rural school personnel pamphlet supplies data on more than 200,000 rural school workers. Methods to be used in the training of foreman conference leaders for industry, and recommended types of subject matter for such training are offered in Bulletin 125. Principal school officers in cities and towns of 2,500 population and more are included in Part II of the 1939 Educational Directory.

Publications of the Office of Education, prepared by specialists in the various fields of education, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

DRAMATIC ARTS
United States

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training
Catalog from Secretary
Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

See also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of Schools

The Home Forum

Collectors' Hint

THERE is nothing unprecedented about finding oneself outside a locked motor car with the key inside. The only reason for mentioning it is that the young relative who offered to go to the house for the spare key returned with six. I recognized the right one by its little metal disk, but he looked at the other five and wanted to know what they were.

Of course, I couldn't tell him.

"I found as many more in that little silver thing on the mantelpiece, where you told me to look," he persisted. "What do you do, collect keys?"

Later, after we returned to the house, he called me into the living-room. "How's that for an exhibit?" he said, pointing to the table. "Now, if you will label them—"

He had laid out twenty or thirty keys—keys for automobiles, padlocks, a tiny key that belonged with a flute case, other little ones for unknown small receptacles, and large ones that looked suspiciously like house keys but had not the least meaning to me.

I said nothing about other accumulations of keys elsewhere in the house—in a desk cupboard, on a dressing-case, or ancient key-rings thrust away in the far corners of bureau drawers. My young relative was scornful enough, already, of the family propensity for hoarding worthless objects.

* * *

HE IS PROBABLY right. Why do we save keys for which we have no further use? We keep old trunk and bag keys, keys of chests, cabinets, and tables which we would never dream of locking. Every room in our house had a key and we have preserved them all, but not one in the door to which it belongs.

Worse yet, we keep keys that no longer belong to us—the extra key to the automobile that we have turned in, keys from houses in which we used to live. Those young relatives of ours ought not to be so pharisaical, for they, too, in blithe disregard of the dollar deposit or what not, have added to the household stock keys from the dormitory rooms and gymnasium lockers of their school and college days.

All these are the forgotten keys of a lifetime. Or should I say, of generations?

* * *

THERE WAS A time, no doubt, when it was prudent to save keys. Occasionally, in someone's experience, it really may have happened that an old key filled a critical emergency and Cousin Matilda was able to get her trunk open and press out her flounces, though she had forgotten to bring the key to her trunk. My grandmother, who always kept a miscellany of such keys on a special ring, hanging from a special hook, would say with great surety: "They'll come in handy some day, see if they don't."

Likewise, in the old days, a door key would sometimes turn a lock for which it was not made, to the great relief of a neighbor stranded on her own doorstep. Now every house door has its special key; and, as for trunks, if we lose a key, we bundle our wearing apparel into the back of the car and go happily on our way. Nevertheless, as primordial as a cat that still treads her cushioned bed after the fashion of her wild ancestors in their forest lairs, we put by old house keys, trunk keys, and all the others for a practical use that never arises.

* * *

IF ONE HAD time really to look thoughtfully at these keys and linger over them, they might serve a use in stimulating the imagination. In the assortment laid out on the living-room table was a large brass key, evidently belonging to an old-fashioned house door. I have kept that for years out of pure sentiment, because it was the key to the old home. I could make no use of it now, even if I wished to, for the house has long since been equipped with lock and key of a more modern type. I cherish the old one for a hundred pleasant memories. As I turn it over in my fingers, it calls up for a moment the cool air and the heavy dew of a September evening, a harvest moon, and the unromantic *squash* of ripe pears falling from the Clapp's Favorite that grew by the veranda and myself at eighteen saying good night, and with a pleasant assumption of adulthood loosing the key from a knot in my handkerchief. To me, it still means growing up.

* * *

THERE IS A slim little key that, as I remember, unlocks the hood of a golf bag. I doubt if it was ever used but the key stands to us for a little country golf course and the climb up from the electric car past a spring, under some pines, through a pasture given over to blackberries and alders. It stands for quiet mornings, when I could slice and pull my drives, and miss my putts to my heart's content, and when I had had enough of it could sit in the shade of a stone wall and watch the better performance of my lord. I could shut my ears when his approach shot curved into the rough, and could testify that once a red fox did carry away his ball, and—oh, well!

* * *

IN RARE CASES, it is for evocations like these that I have kept the keys. Or should I say, more honestly, that I have kept the keys out of inertia and perceived the evocations afterwards?

For the most part, I am sure that we who are addicted to amassing keys do so simply because we neglect to throw them away. It is just as it is with wire clothes hangers, stubs of pencils, old number plates, and demoded lamp shades; we merely allow them to collect. It may be, in the case of keys, that we have an obscure feeling that there is something private or particular about them and that we ought not to throw them out to be picked up by anyone. There is no prescribed limbo for keys; and, if they are to be ejected, it has to be, for all that I can see, by way of the rubbish can.

I sometimes resolve thus to make way with them, but I can visualize that process all too well. I know that I shall harmonize my resolve and my instincts by moving the keys from one repository to another—from the silver buckets on the mantel to the tray on my desk, and thence to a box in the attic. I may even drop one or two, with an apology to our lares and penates, into the wastepaper basket. But I shall still have keys.

One other thing I might do. I could convert my clutter into a collection. Just as other persons collect books, autographs, postage stamps, and street-car transfers, so I might make keys a hobby. I can imagine myself writing, let us say, to Mr. Henry Ford asking for a key to one of his past and gone private cars; and receiving an answer from his secretary instructing me to apply at any authorized dealer for Number so-and-so. Well, why not gather the obsolete keys of the great and famous, as a variation on the favorite sport of autograph-hunting? Add to such the key to the Castle of Zenda, the key to Billy Bones' chest, the key to the House that Jack built, Bluebeard's key, and of course the key to the situation, which somebody must have; and this apathetic accumulating of keys by simply doing nothing about them could be reformed into one of the more respectable manifestations of the acquisitive instinct.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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By Courtesy of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WINTER": *A Painting by Emile Branchard*

BORN of French parents in New York City in 1881, Emile Pierre Branchard commenced to paint, for sheer amusement, after he was thirty-two years old. He had had a number of odd jobs as truck driver, as stevedore, and as helper to his mother who had a rooming house on Washington Square.

He painted, it is said, from memory, from his recollection of childhood holidays spent in Connecticut. He often contributed to that most hospitable of art organizations, the Society of Independent Artists in New York, and is recognized as a modern "primitive" of merit.

Contemporary taste in art has favored the provincial and the primitive artist, that is the man who works without benefit of organized training or accepted discipline. A group of modern artists in Paris a generation ago had come to the conclusion that the intuitive, self-taught artist often has qualities of design and a spirit of spontaneity which is lost or abandoned in school handicraft. The primitive artist, in his way, is a law unto himself. The way he translates the imagery of the world which he sees around him is his personal and sometimes odd solution of problems of design of visual portrayal, of harmonization of elements. The "primitive" artist is not bothered by strict rules of perspective, by learned adjustments of values and tone relations. He often produces pictures which are bright and clear and moving.

This scene of "Winter" by Emile Branchard shows the direct and meticulous method of the artist who knew precisely how to shape tree-trunks, how to silhouette the dense branches of fir trees, how to gain a maximum effect from a minimum of means. True, the trees do not have weight or thickness, and yet this snowy expanse actually retreats into the depths of space.

That Emile Branchard achieved status as an American painter is proven by the fact that this oil painting was acquired recently by the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, New York, to hang in its new Room of Contemporary Art.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"Full compensation"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN REVELATION (21:9) we read, "And there came unto me one of the seven angels which had the seven vials full of the seven last plagues, and talked with me, saying, Come hither, I will shew thee the bride, the Lamb's wife." Referring to this Scriptural passage, Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 574), "The beauty of this text is, that the sum total of human misery, represented by the seven angelic vials full of seven plagues, has full compensation in the law of Love." She adds: "The very circumstance, which your suffering sense deems wrathful and afflictive, Love can make an angel entertained unawares. Then thought gently whispers: 'Come hither! Arise from your false consciousness into the true sense of Love, and behold the Lamb's wife,—Love wedded to its own spiritual idea.'"

Christian Science does not lead us to believe that man is a sinner upon whom God is pouring wrath and affliction for the purpose of correction. On the contrary, this Science reveals the fact that any sense of suffering is due to the belief that man is material, and is therefore subject to sin, disease, and death. Therefore, it is a false concept of man and his creator, not God, that is responsible for the misery, sin, disease, and death in the world today. But thanks be to God for the revelation of Christian Science, which enables us to know and demonstrate the truth that man is not physical, but wholly spiritual, the image and likeness of God, and that he cannot be smitten with disease, afflicted with disability, or fall into decay as the result of any mortal so-called law. It can be readily understood, therefore, that in the recognition that man is now and forever spiritual and hence wholly perfect as the reflection of God, is found full compensation for the forsaking of a material, erroneous sense of existence.

The old concept of God as a magnified human being, visiting punishment upon recalcitrant children, is displaced in Christian Science by the understanding that God is divine Love, infinite Mind, and that His children are His ideas, forever obedient to the Mind that knows them. God's law operates only to bless, and His love is ever present, supplying man with all that is good. God is universal, ministering Love, forever pouring forth upon us, not hatred and torment, but infinite blessings, exalted ideals, noble qualities, illumined thoughts of His all-inclusiveness, lighting the way to eternal harmony. Man, as the idea of God, is the unfailing expression of perfect Love, manifesting spiritual beauty and goodness, and reflecting the one Spirit. When the reality of being is thoroughly understood in Christian Science, then human thought can no longer be alienated from the true idea of God and man, but is allied to it, and fully compensated for the abandonment of any mistaken views previously held.

When, through the severance of human relationships, thought becomes linked more closely to God; when, through forsaking worldliness and selfish interests, men begin to claim and appropriate their rich spiritual inheritance, and use it for the welfare of mankind; when mortals no longer find satisfaction in sin, and comfort in a material sense of things, their thoughts turn outward and upward to God, and they find the Life which is supremely good. For every loss of material hopes and pleasures there is full compensation in spiritual gain.

We learn in the Scriptures that the young man Joseph was sold into slavery, and suffered indignities such as injustice, imprisonment, exile, loss of home and friends. But he possessed one thing which no man could take away from him, and that was the gift of love, which made him unreservedly forgiving, truly wise, compassionate, thoughtful, kindly disposed even towards his enemies, who were ignorant of Love's law. With this gift, the power to reflect Love, and its constant utilization in his daily experience, he broke his bonds and emerged victorious. They whose plight today seems somewhat similar can surely follow Joseph's lead and learn to conquer their difficulties and adverse circumstances through expressing more of the loveliness of Love. For Love, the divine Principle of man, is infallible, and liberation from oppression, tyranny—all vicious and degrading forms of evil—is obtained now through manifesting increasingly, in thought and deed, the Love which is God. When this is done, we shall look upon trials and tribulations as blessings in disguise, for they can only serve to arouse us to seek and find enduring security in God. Thus we find "full compensation in the law of Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Volle Vergeltung"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER Offenbarung des Johannes (K. 21, 9) lesen wir: „Und es kam zu mir einer von den sieben Engeln, welche die sieben Schalen voll der letzten sieben Plagen hatten, und redete mit mir und sprach: Komm, ich will dir das Weib zeigen, die Braut des Lammes" Auf diese Bibelstelle bezugnehmend schreibt Mary Baker Eddy im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S 574): „Die Schönheit dieser Stelle liegt darin, daß die Gesamtsumme menschlichen Elends, das durch die sieben Schalen der Engel, voll der sieben Plagen, dargestellt wird, in dem Gesetz der Liebe volle Vergeltung hat". Sie fügt hinzu: „Gerade der Umstand, den dein leidender Sinn für schreckensvoll und quälend erachtet, kann Liebe zu einem Engel machen, den du ohne dein Wissen beherbergst. Dann flüstert der Gedanke freundlich: ‚Komm! Erhebe dich aus deinem falschen Bewußtsein zu dem wahren Sinn der Liebe und sieh die Braut des Lammes —die Liebe, die sich ihrer eigenen geistigen Idee vermählt' ".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt nichts, was uns glauben lassen könnte, daß der Mensch ein Sünder sei, den Gott zum Zwecke der Besserung mit Strafe und Trübsal heimsucht. Im Gegenteil, diese Wissenschaft enthüllt, daß alles Leiden die Folges des Glaubens ist, daß der Mensch materiell und daher der Sünde, der Krankheit und dem Tode unterworfen sei. Daher ist nicht Gott, sondern ein falscher Begriff vom Menschen und seinem Schöpfer für das Elend, die Sünde, die Krankheit und den Tod in der heutigen Welt verantwortlich. Aber Gott sei Dank für die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die uns befähigt, die Wahrheit zu wissen und zu beweisen, daß der Mensch nicht körperlich, sondern gänzlich geistig, das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, und daß er nicht als Folge eines sterblichen sogenannten Gesetzes von Krankheit befallen, durch Unfähigkeit betrübt werden oder in Verfall geraten kann. Es ist daher leicht verständlich, daß in der Erkenntnis, daß der Mensch als die Widerspiegelung Gottes jetzt und immerdar geistig und daher gänzlich vollkommen ist, volle Vergeltung für das Aufgeben eines materiellen, irrigen Sinnes des Daseins zu finden ist.

An Stelle des alten Begriffs von Gott als einem verherrlichten menschlichen Wesen, das widerspenstigen Kindern Strafe auferlegt, tritt in der Christlichen Wissenschaft das Verständnis, daß Gott die göttliche Liebe, das unendliche Gemüt ist, und daß Seine Kinder Seine Ideen sind und dem Gemüt, das sie kennt, immer gehorsam sind. Gottes Gesetz bewirkt nur Segen, und Seine Liebe ist immer gegenwärtig und versorgt den Menschen mit allem Guten. Gott ist die allumfassende, allversorgende Liebe, die uns nie mit Haß und Qual heimsucht, sondern uns immerdar unendliche Segnungen, erhabene Ideale, edle Eigenschaften, erleuchtete Gedanken Seiner Allumfassenheit mitteilt, die den Weg zur ewigen Harmonie erleuchten. Als Idee Gottes ist der Mensch der unfehlbare Ausdruck der vollkommenen Liebe, der geistige Schönheit und Güte bekundet und den einen Geist widerspiegelt. Wenn die Wirklichkeit des Seins in der Christlichen Wissenschaft völlig verstanden wird, kann dem menschlichen Denken die wahre Idee von Gott und dem Menschen nicht mehr fremd sein, sondern es ist damit verbündet und findet volle Entschädigung für das Aufgeben früher geglaubter irriger Ansichten.

Wenn sich das Denken durch das Lösen menschlicher Beziehungen inniger mit Gott verbindet; wenn die Menschen durch das Aufgeben der Weltlichkeit und selbstischer Interessen anfangen, ihr reiches geistiges Erbe zu beanspruchen und sich zu eigen zu machen, und es zum Wohl der Menschheit gebrauchen; wenn die Sterblichen in der Sünde keine Befriedigung und in einem materiellen Sinn der Dinge keinen Trost mehr finden, venden sich ihre Gedanken davon ab und richten sich zu Gott hin, wo sie das Leben finden, das über alles gut ist. Für jeden Verlust materieller Hoffnungen und Freuden bietet geistiger Gewinn volle Entschädigung.

Wir erfahren aus der Heiligen Schrift, daß der Jüngling Joseph als Sklave verkauft wurde und solch schimpfliche Behandlungen wie Ungerechtigkeit, Gefängnis, Verbannung, Verlust der Heimat und der Freunde erduldete. Aber er bessaß etwas, was ihm niemand nehmen konnte—die Gabe der Liebe, die ihn vorbehaltlos vergeben ließ, ihn wahrhaft weise, barmungsvoll, rücksichtsvoll und freundlich gesinnt machte selbst gegen seine Feinde die das Gesetz der Liebe nicht kannten. Mit dieser Gabe, der Kraft, die Liebe widerzuspiegeln, und durch ihre beständige Anwendung in seiner täglichen Erfahrung sprengte er seine Fesseln und ging siegreich daraus hervor. Wer heute in einer ähnlichen Lage zu sein scheint, kann sich Joseph zum Vorbild nehmen und seine Schwierigkeiten und widrigen Umstände dadurch besiegen lernen, daß er mehr von der Lieblichkeit der Liebe ausdrückt. Denn die Liebe, das göttliche Prinzip des Menschen, ist unfehlbar, und Befreiung von Unterdrückung, Gewaltherrschaft—von allen verderblichen und erniedrigenden Formen des Bösen—wird jetzt dadurch erlangt, daß die Liebe, die Gott ist, immer mehr im Denken und Handeln bekundet wird. Wenn dies geschieht, werden wir Anfechtungen und Trübsale als verhüllte Segnungen ansenen; denn sie können nur dazu dienen, uns aufzurütteln, dauernde Sicherheit in Gott zu suchen und zu finden. So finden wir „volle Vergeltung in dem Gesetz der Liebe".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Victor Herbert's Start in Music

IN STUTTGART, Victor Herbert began his studies in the college happily, not the least troubled by musical urges. It had been more or less settled that he should follow his stepfather's profession and the boy seemed satisfied.

His mother, like the cultured lady of her class, wanted Victor to know at least one musical instrument and begged him to learn to play the cello. . . .

But Victor was too busy for music. He wanted to shine in his class, and what with games and schoolboy pranks, music would waste too much of his time.

He might eventually have obtained a doctor's degree and discovered his mistake later had it not been that, in preparing for a festival, the school band discovered it was short a flutist. A survey was made of available prospects, and Herbert was chosen to fill the gap. He was given orders to master the piccolo part of Donizetti's overture to "The Daughter of the Regiment," and to do it in two weeks.

With the diligence that later was one of his greatest characteristics, Victor got to work. His mother was vexed when she heard to what musical study her boy had attached himself. Of all instruments! A big, strapping boy blowing through a tiny tube! If he wanted music, why not the cello? Such a noble instrument!

But Victor swept away her objections with the brief reminder that he had orders. Regretfully, his mother bought him a piccolo.

Followed a nightmare of hideous sounds to torture the poor lady. She could not stand the shrill pipings of the piccolo.

"But, Victor, please, the cello—so much nicer—"

Not the least effect. The boy blew and panted and kept it up for hours a day. Within the given time, he proudly appeared for rehearsal and stumbled through his part correctly. On the festive occasion the overture came off nicely and the piccolo kept time and tune.

That was Victor Herbert's start in music. Not long after, he made the acquaintance of a boy who played the violin well and as their acquaintance increased the other boy joined Mrs. Herbert in derogatory remarks about a piccolo player. This time Victor was inclined to listen. Besides, he liked his friend's violin playing. He told his mother she could get him a cello.

"Up to that time," Herbert was reported as saying in an interview published in The Christian Science Monitor in 1921, "I had been one of the first five in my class of fifty, but from the time I began the study of the cello, I took a drop in my work at the Gymnasium. Soon after there were financial troubles and while my mother did not wish me to become a professional musician, she was told that I had a great deal of talent, and through the influence of the father of my violinist friend, I became the only pupil of Professor Cossman, of Baden-Baden. Cossman wrote a great deal for the instrument and was one of the best concert cellists of his day."

In Baden-Baden, then a concentration place of the famous and wealthy, Mrs. Cossman kept a shop where she sold old laces. She was visited by such men as Von Bulow and Rubinstein, and so Herbert had the privilege of absorbing from these geniuses some of their spirit.

"I spent a year and a quarter in Professor Cossman's household," Herbert related in the same interview. "I had exceptional advantages. My lessons were no fifteen-minute affairs and then away at something else. I was under the constant eye of my master, and I could not help making rapid progress."

His progress was not only rapid but almost phenomenal, for soon he was sufficiently the expert to be employed by orchestras. All his retarded talent seemed to rush to the surface at the first opportunity and blossom into maturity in less time than it takes the ordinary musician to gain an elementary proficiency. His age when he began with Cossman was about sixteen.—From "Victor Herbert," by JOSEPH KAYE. (New York: Crown.)

"Give me an island grove"

THE prairie island and its groves are like the hammock in the everglades, like an atoll in the sea, like an oasis upon the desert. . . .

In my country, in the state shaped like an arrowhead, there are many groves. We have Elk Grove and Shakers' Grove, and Thatcher's Grove, and we have many ridges; there is no good country without an old highway called the Ridge Road. History moved from grove to grove along the ridges. The men rode them when the snows were deep or the rains were nigh, and they spared the crops thus in summer and autumn.

It requires a love of it deeply to read the slight configuration of this land. Then you may see that the old post roads of Genghis Khan were not so romantic as the Ridge Road that turns past Alison's barns, and that of the four great temperate grasslands of the world—the steppes and the veldt, the pampas and the prairies—the last are not the least.

If you cross the prairies by the train, it seems too far from here to there; that is because in the flying coach you are never anywhere. But that woman who waved at you from the porch of the white frame house under the silver poplars is in the geometric center of a circle as wide as the visible ends of the earth. She has had time, living there, to learn how mighty is distance seen horizontally. Some people only love a hill; they like their views prettily framed for them. For such, mountains are excessive, and plains give them agoraphobia. But if I cannot have mountains, give me a plain where there are a hundred and eighty degrees of sky arc.

And for my peace, my habitation, and my heritage, give me an island grove upon that plain.—From "A Prairie Grove," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

Spring Wonder

Look now!
A robin returned,
And all the tulips lift
Their long green fingers, pointing to
The sky!

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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The Noise of Grass

GRASS is mostly
a quiet thing,
but if you listen
in early spring
you will be suddenly
quite aware
that grass is moving
everywhere
with a crackling upward
one from one
of tangles raveling
in the sun.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1939

Employers Ask A Better Deal In Wagner Act

Associated Industries of Massachusetts propose changes in the law to strengthen their rights.

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts today issued a statement criticizing the National Labor Relations Board and urging amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The organization, representing about 1,300 manufacturers of the Bay State, thus lined up with other industrial and financial leaders throughout the country in asking a "better break for employers" in labor disputes.

Asks Amendments

While reaffirming its approval of collective bargaining, the Associated Industries, through its Executive Committee, petitioned Congress to amend the Act so as to guarantee certain rights to the employer which in the opinion of the Associated Industries have been withheld by the NLRB.

The statement, accusing the Labor Board of seeking, in its decisions, "to impose upon the employer its own social philosophy," indorsed "in a general way" the Wagner Act amendments proposed by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska.

These amendments are the ones generally favored by employers. They are more drastic than those introduced by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, in behalf of the American Federation of Labor. The Congress of Industrial Organizations is opposing all amendments to the Labor Act.

The Associated Industries called special attention to three of the proposed Burke amendments, as needed if "the fundamental purpose of the Act, industrial peace, is to be accomplished."

Amendments Favored

The first amendment specifically mentioned by the manufacturers would make it mandatory for the NLRB to grant the petition of an employer for a collective bargaining election among his employees. Under present rules of the Board, elections are held only on petition of a labor union.

The second amendment named by the Associated Industries would permit the employer to advise his workers what union he favored. Under the Act, the employer is not permitted to coerce or intimidate his employees, but the Associated Industries holds that the NLRB wrongly has interpreted this to forbid any opinion being expressed by the employer at all.

The third amendment would constitute the NLRB of representatives of the public, employers and employees. At present, there are no specific qualifications for the members and the Associated Industries charges that the present members, while "men of ability and integrity," also "have a certain definite labor philosophy, which has caused them to interpret the Act to conform to that philosophy."

Green Tax Still Faces Legal Tape

Disclosing there are remaining legal hurdles before Massachusetts can plan on spending the nearly $5,000,000 in taxes on the estate of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of Hetty Green, Gov. Saltonstall today warned legislators not to "count their chickens before they hatch."

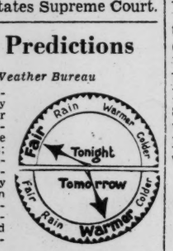
The Governor, in a lengthy statement issued after consultation with Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, this morning, emphasized that the present need is for complete concentration on the needs for cutting down costs of Government, rather than in finding ways to spend windfalls like the Green inheritance taxes.

The Governor said that in view of possible litigation yet to come, there was grave doubt whether the Commonwealth would receive the money this year, and there were even greater doubts concerning how much would actually be received at the end of the litigation.

Dispute over the tax arose over the question of Colonel Green's legal residence, New York, Texas, and Florida putting in claims as well as Massachusetts. A Special Master recently ruled in favor of Massachusetts on the point of residence and this ruling was supported this week by the United States Supreme Court.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature near 20 degrees; Wednesday, increasing cloudiness becoming slightly warmer, with rain or snow Wednesday night; moderate northwest and northerly winds, becoming easterly.

Maine New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and continued cold, followed by snow Wednesday night and Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperatures and followed by snow in the interior and snow or rain on the coast Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds, shifting to easterly Wednesday; fair weather tonight becoming overcast Wednesday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	23	Minneapolis	30	30
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	52	50
Chicago	38	34	New York	36	34
Denver	34	32	Norfolk	42	40
Helena	2	2	Philadelphia	36	34
Kansas City	52	52	St. Louis	42	42
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	56	54	Washington	38	34

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 14.
B—Minimum, March 13.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:41 p. m.; height, 7.8 feet
Wednesday, 7:00 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet
Light all vehicles by 6:18 p. m.

'The Tomato'

By a Staff Photographer

Brookline Reservoir of New Type Will Hold 1,660,000 Gallons of Water

Brookline About Completes Novel $100,000 Water Tank

Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her
Put her in a pumpkin shell
And there he kept her very well.

That's the first thought that strikes one on coming suddenly upon Brookline's $100,000 steel water storage tank atop Single Tree Hill.

The "pumpkin" idea is borne out not only by the squat diameter and "ribs" of the novel tank but is increased by the temporary catwalk for the welders, which gives the truncated effect of the top of a Hallowe'en Jack o'Lantern.

Said to be the only one of its kind in the world, this novel reservoir, according to Walter B. Bushway, Superintendent of the Water Department, involves a new method of construction over the old style standpipe. The tank has a diameter of 100 feet, a height of 40 feet and a storage capacity of 1,660,000 gallons. Equal water pressure will be maintained at all times, according to engineers.

Brookline is going a little beyond simply providing the tank. As it is erected on the highest point in Brookline, 375 feet above mean high water, there is more than a possibility that the spheroid—already tagged "the tomato"—might become conspicuous. To preserve the beauty of the skyline, a tree planting program has been planned.

More than 200 pine trees, chosen because they remain green the year around, will be planted as a natural screen. The only portion of the globe which remains visible or, at least until the trees reach a certain height, will be painted a beautiful blue. The new structure is expected to be completed the third week in April.

Work on the huge container was practically finished Wednesday night and had the snowstorm held off, tests could have been begun. Water will be flowed in gradually and all seams and connections examine from now until the end of March. Permanent use will begin, Superintendent Bushway said, about three weeks later.

Saltonstall Orders Shake-Up In the Comptroller's Bureau

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today ordered a general reorganization of the Comptroller's Bureau as recommended to him by a special investigating committee which reported that at least $9,000 in State funds, paid out to secretaries of former Governors, is unaccounted for.

The investigating committee headed by Patterson Teele, Boston accountant, reported that reorganization of the Bureau was imperative to provide a more equitable distribution of the work among the Comptroller's assistants. As it is now, the report said, the Comptroller is so burdened with routine details that expansion of the scope of the Bureau is seriously impaired.

In authorizing the reorganization, the Governor stated that changes would greatly aid the business of the State in eliminating waste and speeding up the payment of legitimate bills long delayed by the Comptroller's office because of the press of business. The Committee pointed out that whereas the State's business had increased 110 per cent since 1928, the costs of operating the Comptroller's Bureau had risen only 47 per cent.

Reorganization of the Bureau was placed in the hands of Patrick J. Moynihan, State Commissioner of Administration and Finance, to be carried out, according to the Governor," as soon as feasible.

Concerning the $9,000 in funds unaccounted for, the report inferred that these funds were spent mostly on trips for the secretaries of former Governors, although no specific records have been found as yet to ascertain just where the money went to. These records may be uncovered later, according to the report.

The present Comptroller's Bureau which has charge of checking all of the State's business and payments of bills made by the State is headed by George E. Murphy. Two assistant Comptrollers have charge of six divisions of the office. The Committee report would have these divisions split up, three to each Assistant instead of four divisions to one Assistant and two divisions to the other as at present.

The greatest fault found with the office was the delay in paying bills, some of them lapsing beyond the time required to obtain discounts on the State's business.

Music Educators Open Conference

The sixth biennial conference of eastern music eduactors opened today at the Hotel Statler. More than 3,000 delegates are expected to register before the conference closes on March 17. Teachers, composers conductors, theorists, and students from all the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Toronto, Canada, are included.

Visiting Boston schools with listed phases of music work in the curriculum occupied this morning and this afternoon. There will be a 6 p. m. dinner meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference at the Statler this evening, and at 8:15 p. m. a concert given by musical organizations of the New England Conservatory of Music at Jordan Hall. At 10 p. m. the Boston In-and-About Club will receive visiting conference members at Brown Hall in the Conservatory.

Classroom demonstrations begin tomorrow morning with a master class in band work conducted by William D. Revelli, Director of the University of Michigan Band. Arthur H. Brandenburg, Supervisor of Instrumetal Music, Elizabeth, N. J., will be Chairman. The Medford High School Band, Medford, Mass., will be used in this demonstration.

Child Study Group Warned of Mirage

Maxwell Miller, past Chairman of the American Youth Congress of Massachusetts, speaking today at the Institute of the Child Study Association of America being held in the Hotel Kenmore, said: "Are we to surrender our cultural heritage and present-day certainties for the mirage of Utopia? I hope not.

"Certainly," he continued, "a rising generation in a time of change thinks in terms of change. But change, progress, evolution, are quite another matter than upheaval, stampede, revolution.

"American youth, as I know it, wants among other things, peace, liberty and hope. Revolution would offer civil war, dictatorship, despair. Youth wants to live in social friendship and constructive endeavor, not in class hatred and destructive terror."

Graphic Styles Now Distinguish Vermont Reports

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 14—Bar and pie charts and art are combined in Vermont town reports this year to a greater extent than ever before. Citizens of an increasing number of towns found the publications awaiting them at their annual meetings last week a radical improvement over the customary jumble of figures that sometimes only those who compiled them could understand and explain.

The new streamlined version of town reports are attractive to the eye, from photographically illustrated cover page to the final compilations of vital statistics and delinquent taxpayers. All this is progress resulting from a campaign for better town reports started six or eight years ago by the State Chamber of Commerce and pressed ever since by Secretary James P. Taylor, who has urged, cajoled, shamed and threatened town clerks and other municipal officials from one end of Vermont to the other. The number of towns and cities which have produced these modernized versions has steadily increased since the early days of the campaign.

The town of Burke in Caledonia county has a photographic view of a white church against a background of trees and the whole reflected in a body of water as cover design.

This town of about 1,500 persons had a debt of $8,728 in 1933. In 1938 it was clear of debt and on January 31 this year showed a net balance of $2,059. There are other charts in the report giving comparative costs of caring for the poor and maintenance of roads and schools.

The little town of Stratton similarly turned to the artistic, reproducing on the cover page of the town report the Stratton church in colors. The structure was erected in 1849.

Topsham, an Orange county town which was one of the early converts to the better town report movement, turned to novelty for an illustrative cover page. It is a picture of the new town vault with the inscription "Topsham is a safe town. Its records are protected like government gold." Contents of the printed report are both compact and comprehensive.

A portrait of Ira Allen, founder and namesake of the town, illustrates the cover of the Irasburg report.

The report itself includes a brief historical sketch of the town, a map showing all types of roads and other interesting details. Charts explain town expenditures and finances.

Baltimore, a town of a few hundred inhabitants, had not printed a report for many years. Its officials became interested in the movement this year and proceeded to publish one of the finest of the streamlined versions.

New Flood Control Bill Is Indorsed

Bay State Legislative Committee favors U. S. erection of four dams with Federal funds.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Judiciary today reported favorably an amended bill to permit the Federal Government to erect four dams and reservoirs at specified locations in the State with Federal funds.

The bill, as reported, differs from the proposal submitted to the Legislature Feb. 1 by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in that it gives consent only for the specified projects, instead of blanket authority for any flood-control or navigation improvements.

The action of the Committee will bring the flood-control controversy onto the floor of the Legislature after a month of delay, during which the States' rights difficulties between the New England States and the Federal Government have been argued privately in Boston and in Washington.

The four dams approved in the Committee's report are the Birch Hill on the Millers River, Knightville on the Westfield River, Tully Reservoir on the Tully River (a tributary of the Millers), and the Lower Naukeag on the Millers River. All are on tributaries of the Connecticut River.

Enfield Power Project Opposed

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—A $12,000,000 War Department project to improve navigation on the Connecticut River above Hartford, Conn., and to install a power dam at Enfield, Conn., was opposed today by representatives of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut.

Sanford H. Wadhams, Chairman of the Connecticut Flood Control Commission, told the House Rivers and Harbors Committee that the State was opposed to spending money for raising bridges. Army engineers' plans call for such work.

He declared "we would prefer to have the money spent for flood control. Before the Government enters the power business, our factories and industries along the Connecticut should be protected."

The engineers told the Committee the project was not economically feasible unless the power development were included. They declared the cost of improving navigation alone was excessive, but with power development, the expense was justified.

They estimated the annual value of power at $594,000 and yearly transportation savings at $386,000 while annual costs would be $896,000.

Lower federal power rates at Enfield would not drive private firms out of business, they said, because the Government would be able to develop only 29,500 kilowatt hours at the dam.

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts said officials of Holyoke, Mass., favored the project. He predicted Holyoke would become one of the terminals for river traffic if the proposed 12-foot channel were dredged from Hartford to Holyoke. Joseph Lafleur, President of the Chicopee Board of Aldermen, declared the navigation project would "give our city economic stability."

The Committee agreed to hear representatives of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in opposition to the proposal.

Zero Hour on Income Tax Warning Against Penalty

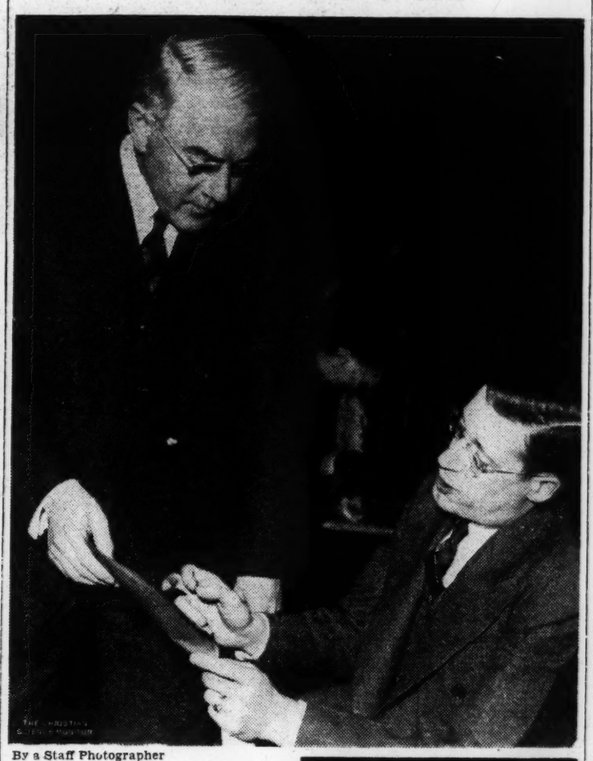
The zero hour for Federal income tax returns is tomorrow at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, or if you mail your return, then it must bear a postmark of not later than midnight tomorrow.

Failure to get the return in on time brings the penalty of five per cent a month and forfeiture of paying on quarterly payment plan, according to Thomas B. Hassett, acting collector of Internal Revenue, with offices in the Federal Building.

Air Conditioning of Future

Improvements in air conditioning, heating, and ventilation in the "World of Tomorrow" will be discussed by Sanford A. Apt, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the New York World's Fair, at the monthly meeting of the Air Conditioning Bureau of Boston, tomorrow at 7:30 p. m., in the Edison Auditorium, 39 Boylston Street.

Two 'Pros' and a 'Con'



By a Staff Photographer

Daniel Bloomfield
Secretary Boston Retail Trade Board, and

Kenneth I. Taylor
Secretary, Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who opposed the proposed sales tax at today's hearing.

By a Staff Photographer

Henry F. Long
Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, one of the sponsors of the sales tax, who was a listener at the State House hearing.

Realty Group Urges Pay Cuts As Aid to City

(Continued from Page 1)

to reduce fire losses that have brought no appreciable reductions in fire insurance rates?

System Is Challenged

"When Mayor Tobin went into office," said Mr. Nelson, "the real estate interests of the city held high hopes of a cleanup of conditions which constitute obvious waste and extravagance. Yet we still find such conditions as an army of assessors being paid more than $300,000 a year to make the rounds of properties which have remained idle for years or have not been improved or repaired over a long period of years.

"On the other hand, it is a simple matter to consult records of the city on applications for new installations and renovations to ascertain the proper assessments to be made without spending thousands of dollars for an army of inspectors, when 95 per cent of the city's buildings remain unaltered year after year."

In the matter of pay cuts, the Tenants League did not approve of general indiscriminate reductions. On the contrary, general cuts might result in suffering, Mr. Nelson said, whereas a survey to find out where cuts could be made would strike the places where reductions were most necessary.

To make these "readjustments" in salaries through which the League would save $5,000,000 a year for the city, Mr. Nelson proposed the appointment by the legislature of a Boston Finance Commission with emergency powers. This proposal is already in the hands of legislators in the form of a bill placed on the calendar for late March.

Questioning the vigor of Mayor Tobin's campaign for government economy, the League felt that thus far the Mayor had failed to study situations that pointed to obvious weaknesses in the city's financial structure. For instance, the League believed that a study of "free services" provided by the Boston City Hospital would show that many persons were obtaining such services who are well able to pay.

"Pay cuts," said Mr. Nelson, "should not be looked upon as something to be avoided until the ship begins to sink. They should be accepted to keep the ship afloat as a permanent source of employment and security to employees now on the pay roll. In other words, it is better to accept reasonable pay reductions now than to be compelled in the near future to take drastic reductions."

Freezing Weather Halts Flood Peril

(Continued from Page 1)

Worcester County to take the same precautionary steps.

"This is purely a precautionary measure," he said. "Streams probably will be able to carry off the heavy snowfall of the past three days under ordinary conditions.

"If we have a heavy rain in the next few days a serious condition may develop."

The Commissioner said he had assigned engineers of the Waterways Division to determine the advisability of dynamiting ice jams in Miller's River at South Royalston and at Athol. His Department received reports that the ice was 24 inches thick at those places.

Sandbags Supplied

The Commissioner also announced he is dispatching supplies of sandbags to every area in the State that may be affected by rising streams, and that instructions have been issued for snow crews to clear alternate routes to possible flood areas.

George E. Lawrence, engineer in charge of the maintenance of roads, said State highways were being sanded where necessary—curves, hills, and intersections. Crews went to work early Saturday and continued on the roads until late yesterday afternoon. Only State-owned equipment is being used, except in a few bad areas and where local highway departments were unable to handle the situation.

The storm is making a dent in Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Boston budget. He estimates it will cost the City $200,000—just $20,000 more than snow removal had cost for all the rest of the winter.

It will take two or three more days to clear the streets, said George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, as 5,058 men, 11 plows, 401 trucks, five bulldozers, and 15 loaders labored at the job. This afternoon, he said, 200 emergency men will work on the route of the South Boston parade on Friday.

It is difficult to hire enough trucks, the Commissioner declared. Cornelius J. Reardon, Chief Secretary for Mayor Tobin, stated that for the first time in his nearly 14 years in the Mayor's office, not a single phone call was received on a snowy morning from anyone wishing to rent a truck to the city.

Last year Boston spent $280,000 for snow removal and in 1937 the cost of snow removal was only $3,000.

Reports from Portland, Maine, today said that while the State dug itself out of snowdrifts up to 10 feet high, the retreating northeaster, the State's worst storm in March for three quarters of a century, left the danger of floods in case of a thaw.

Today's forecast, however, was for colder temperatures and water power engineers agreed the heavy snow, itself, was not a flood threat, as most river watersheds had less snow this March than usual. But heavy rain, or a sudden warm spell, might bring inundations, they said.

Days of work are still ahead of an army of plow operators and shovel wielders struggling to clear roads and city streets clogged with snow that measured, on the level, in Portland, as much as 30 inches.

Sales Tax Foes List Five Points In Opposition

Retailers and organized labor fear impost will hurt business, drive off trade, encourage waste.

Opponents of a 2 per cent retail sales tax in Massachusetts today charged the proposed impost would:

1. Fall far short of raising the estimated $40,000,000 in new revenue.
2. Drastically affect retail sales, causing greater unemployment.
3. Drive trade to cities in neighboring States, particularly from "borderline" communities.
4. Encourage waste and extravagance in government.
5. Place the burden of costs on the low income consumer.

The opposition, which marshalled about 400 people into the State House Gardner Auditorium, came principally from large retail stores and organized labor, although some 115 organizations were placed on record as opposed to the new impost.

Exemption Called "Absurd"

Suggestions made yesterday by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long that certain foods and extremely low priced clothing and other necessities be exempted from the proposed levy drew the label 'absurd" from Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, today. He pointed out that even WPA workers earn more than the $600 income limit set by Commissioner Long as the point where taxes would apply, and he assailed the exemptions on low-priced goods as tending to encourage products produced by "chiseling employers."

He likewise disparaged the recommendation of Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, that food and medicine be exempted from the proposed tax.

"It is obviously a last-minute attempt to save a sinking ship," Mr Taylor said, "since they apparently have counted noses and found they could not attempt to get a general sales tax."

Mr. Taylor suggested a State lottery as one way to raise revenues. He said the State had already legalized some forms of gambling and "tolerated" others, and that the lottery would reduce corruptive influences on police.

Would Tax "Free" Securities

He also suggested a graduated State income tax, and the removal of exemptions on certain tax-exempt securities.

Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, representing the major retail stores, asserted: "The sales tax is no cure for inefficiency, waste, and extravagance in government. The people of the Commonwealth know that it will give no relief to real estate that it will be just one more tax creating new problems for families living on slender budgets, that it will reduce purchasing power, cause buying resistance and loss of retail sales. This means more unemployment in stores and factories."

Mr. Bloomfield cited the experience of Philadelphia merchants with the city sales tax which was effective there from March a year ago until last December.

During the period, Mr. Bloomfield said, 10,910 retail store jobs were lost, representing a total payroll loss of $10,285,500.

Bolstering his claim that trade would be driven to near-by out-of-State stores, Mr. Bloomfield said that one Philadelphia store, which is in both retail and mail order business and which has a branch in near-by Camden, N. J., found sales in certain specific items falling off in Philadelphia while they went up in Camden.

Hold Tax Insufficient

Mr. Bloomfield also questioned Tax Commissioner Long's estimate that the sales tax would raise upwards of $35,000,000 and possibly $40,000,000. Mr. Bloomfield said last year's total volume of retail sales in Massachusetts was $1,461,181,000. Two per cent of this, he pointed out, would only be in the neighborhood of $28,000,000.

Pointing out that the "only just plan of taxation" is one based on a person's ability to pay, Mr. Bloomfield presented figures of the National Resources Committee to the effect that one half the nation's population has an annual income below $1,070, that two thirds are under $1,450, that 89 per cent are under $2,500.

Richard M. Thompson, representing the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants and himself manager of a Fall River store, said the proposed sales tax would lessen consuming power, be a virtual mass reduction of wages, be costly for the stores and the Commonwealth to collect, be an irritant for the buying public, and would isolate Massachusetts as an undesirable place in which to shop. He estimated it would cut Fall River retail sales 20 per cent, that amount representing purchases by out-of-State buyers.

Mrs. Mary Dugan Learned of the Massachusetts Federation of women's Clubs and chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Consumers' Leagues, opposed the sales tax and said she favored a poll tax for women.

She told the Committee she believed a majority of Massachusetts women would favor the State lottery proposed by Mr. Taylor.

Mrs. Barbara Marx, representing the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, opposed the sales tax as "regressive" legislation. The morning session ended with a long line of persons recording their opposition with the clerk of the Taxation Committee.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"Skylark," starring Gertrude Lawrence. Comedy by Samson Raphaelson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"West of Broadway," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn. New Comedy by Philip Barry. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi in "Son of Frankenstein." 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Tarnished Angel," with Sally Eilers, 2, 4:55, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert. 3:30, 7:30. Also "Magnificent Obsession," starring Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. 1:40, 5:35, 9:35.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jeane Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Professor Mamlock."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Kentucky," starring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Up the River," 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Uptown—
"Zaza," with Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Also "The Great Man Votes," starring John Barrymore. 1:10, 4:10, 7:05 10.

Keith Memorial—
"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," featuring W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35. "Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball, 11:35 a. m., 2:25 Preview at 7 and 10 p. m. of "The Duke of West Point." Also at 5:30 and 8:45 p. m. "The Three Musketeers."

State and Orpheum—
"Pygmalion," starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Metropolitan—
"Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:55 Also "Pacific Liner," with Victor MacLaglen. Wendy Barrie and Chester Morris. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Color-tour to Quebec," "The Great Heart," "Rainbow Pass," "The Russian Cossack Riders," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
Gracie Fields in "Smiling Along." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Newsreel Digest 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8.

University—
Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall in "Zaza." 3:10, 6:30, 9:35. Also Peter Lorre in "Mister Moto's Last Warning." 1:35, 4:55, 8. Tomorrow: William Powell and Annabelle in "The Baroness and the Butler." Also "Moonlight Sonata."

Exeter—
Anna Neagle and Sir Cedric Hardwicke in "Peg of Old Drury." 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

Repertory—
Myrna Loy and Francot Tone in "Man-Proof." Also "Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35 9:50. Also "St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:45 a. m. 1:55 5:05, 8:15.

Normandie—
Janet Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks in "The Young in Heart." Also "Four Daughters," featuring the Lane Sisters.

Tremont—
"Boys' Town," with Mickey Rooney and Spencer Tracy. Also "Wedding Night," featuring Gary Cooper and Anna Sten. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Un Carnet de Bal," (Life Dances On.) Also "Three Loves Has Nancy," with Janet Gaynor. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
Loretta Young and Warner Baxter in "Wife, Husband and Friend." Fenway: 1:15, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "King of the Underworld," with Humphrey Bogart and Kay Francis. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:05, 5:40, 8:25.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Open House Concert. Helen Sanderson, soprano. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Conservatory of Music—
Fifth concert of the season by the New England Conservatory of Music. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Lowell House, Cambridge—
"King Arthur," with music by Purcell and words by Dryden, presented by several Harvard and Radcliffe College groups. House dining hall. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. Lecture by Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the Museum, on "Florence in the Renaissance; Her Literature." 3.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Citizens Brave Snow to Attend Town Meetings

In true rural spirit, citizens of many Massachusetts towns wallowed knee-deep through snowdrifts yesterday to attend annual town meetings. While in several cases not enough voters showed up to make the necessary quorum, the turn out was exceptional considering the adverse elements.

Towns who did not have a quorum were forced to postpone meetings to a future date. Results of some of last night's meetings are listed below:

Abington

ABINGTON, March 14—For the past seven years, George H. Rounds has been running for Selectman, but until this year he met with no success. Yesterday, the eighth occasion, Mr. Rounds defeated Selectman Ira A. Wright, by a vote of 832 to 785. Mr. Rounds will take the third position on the Board along with Selectmen John Shanahan and Howard W. Belcher, who were re-elected.

Total vote of the Town was cut about 10 per cent from normal for a town election. Only 59 per cent of the total registration went to the polls on account of the bad weather.

Avon

AVON, March 14—An increase of $10 a $1,000 was approved in the tax rate, bringing it up to $48, last night at the town meeting as a result of appropriations totaling $111,751.75. It was voted to have the business meeting precede the town election.

Bedford

BEDFORD, March 14—The annual town meeting scheduled for last night in the school auditorium was adjourned until 8 p. m. March 18, because of the small number of voters attending due to the storm.

Belmont

BELMONT, March 14—A 12-cent rise in the tax rate was indicated last night, when Chairman Ray Ilg of the Warrant Committee told town meeting members that a tax rate of $28.72 can be set, provided they stay within the budget recommendations of the Committee. The rate now stands at $28.60.

The meeting appropriated $1,435,158.47 and disposed of 54 of the 68 articles up for consideration. The session will be resumed March 20. Among appropriations were Fire Department, $88,614; Board of Health, $35,170.30; Highway, $88,000, and Police Department, $97,019.

Braintree

BRAINTREE, March 14—In the first local town meeting of the representative form, 24 articles of a 77-article warrant were acted upon before the session adjourned until March 20.

Included in the appropriation for the Fire Department was the provision for a new $14,000 aerial ladder truck to be selected by a committee of three.

Canton

CANTON, March 14—Last night's storm caused cancellation of the town meeting to vote appropriations for the ensuing year. Only 100 of the 3,800 voters appeared at the Town Hall. This number lacked by 50 the necessary quorum. The meeting will be held March 20.

Concord

CONCORD, March 14—Thomas F. Garrity, Jr., Boston and Concord attorney, was elected Town Treasurer and Collector of Taxes in yesterday's town election.

Despite the storm, nearly half the town's registered voters turned out.

In the contest for Selectman for three years to fill the office of H. Whittemore Brown, who declined re-election, William A. Buttrick defeated Ernest A. J. Anderson.

The annual town meeting will be held in the State Armory March 20, when 36 articles will be acted upon.

Hingham

HINGHAM, March 14—Appropriations totaling $502,945.35 were made last night at the town meeting, attended by 500 of the Town's 4,200 voters.

Arthur P. Russell was Moderator. In only two instances did the meeting disagree with recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

The meeting also voted to accept a monument of Abraham Lincoln, given in the will of Everett E. Whitney.

Marshfield

MARSHFIELD, March 14—All five articles on town government were rejected by voters of Marshfield yesterday. Only 889 of 1,500 registered voters went to the polls. Officers elected:

Ernest A. Thomas, Moderator; W. M. Barrett, L. B. Frisbee, G. R. Ford, C. M. Simmons, Constables; Ralph C. Ewell, Selectman; Joseph A. Hagar, Maurice H. Hall, War Memorial Trustees; Ralph C. Ewell, Assessor; Joseph A. Hagar, School Committee; Herbert A. Ryder, Board of Health; Frank Sinnott, Water Commissioner; Ralph C. Ewell, Road Commissioner; Ralph C. Ewell, Overseer of the Poor; M. F. Morrison, Tree Warden.

Rockland

ROCKLAND, March 14—Voters of this town yesterday voted to reopen the appropriation article which was adopted last week and add $9,500 so snow-clearance work caused by the present storm can be carried on.

The storm held the number of voters down to 3,245 out of a registered list of 4,700, which was about 600 below the vote cast last year.

Sharon

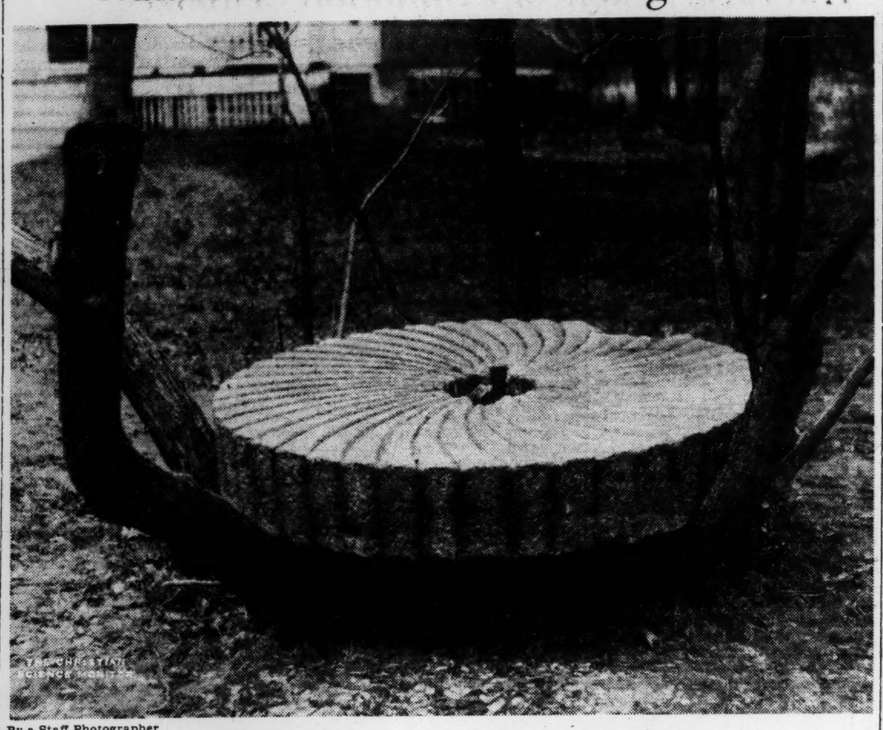
SHARON, March 14—Appropriations amounting to $239,209 were made at the annual town meeting last night. John J. Rafter was the Moderator. All recommendations of the Finance Committee were followed. The main appropriations:

Schools, $76,600; Highways, $20,000; Welfare, $16,000; WPA, $7,000; Old Age Assisance, $10,000; Fire Deparment, $8,600; Police, $8,255.

Stoneham

STONEHAM, March 14—A resolution asking formation of a committee of five citizens, not officeholders, to conduct a public hearing on the discharge of Raymond L. Stone, for 20 years an employee of the Public Works Department and discharged by the new superintendent, Albert E. Casey, was adopted by an overwhelming vote at last night's town meeting.

Nature in an Accommodating Mood



By a Staff Photographer

A Catalpa Tree Takes an Old Millstone in Its Embrace

In the yard of Mason Foss on Barrett Mill Road, Concord, Mass., lie two ancient mill stones, presumably dating to pre-Revolutionary days and conceivably having been brought to America (as most stones were in those days) from France. The stones were removed from Barrett's Mill some 40 years ago when the roof of the old corn mill on Spencer Brook collapsed and was partially dismantled. The mill was known to have been running in 1730.

One of the stones was placed in the front of the lawn near the sidewalk, and a pod of seeds from a broad-leaved catalpa tree dropped in the hole in its center. The seeds took root, and a tree shot up, grew to the point where it threatened to crack the stone and was then chopped off. Shoots from the main stem branched out under the stone, seeking the light and air. These in time grew to such proportions that they lifted the stone a foot or more from the ground, where they now hold it in a sort of natural stand.

House Forces Act To Kill Repeal Of City Manager Law

An attempt to kill legislation providing for repeal of the law allowing all Massachusetts cities except Boston to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of government was scheduled as a major feature of today's session of the House of Representatives.

Yesterday, with the House attendance cut considerably because of the storm, the adverse committee report, already accepted by the Senate, was overturned by a vote of 59 to 42. Despite this vote it is expected by legislative observers that the repeal bill will be defeated today.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, legislation to establish March 17, Evacuation Day, as a legal holiday in Suffolk County was suddenly halted. After the House had enacted the bill it was rushed over to the Senate for concurrence, so that the measure could be laid on the Governor's desk immediately for his signature. The speedy action was sponsored by legislators desiring that the provisions be effective on Friday.

However, Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton successfully sought a delay in the enactment vote until Wednesday in order to gain sufficient time to determine whether the legislation will force business establishments to close on March 17 and whether they would be subject to a fine if they remained open for business.

During the debate Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge attacked the legislation saying the Legislature was "legalizing a racial and religious holiday without national significance."

Rep. William B. Baker (R) of Newton insisted the measure would cause "a tremendous loss to business not only in Boston but also in Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop." He added that thousands of workers would lose a day's pay.

At yesterday's session the House concurred with the Senate in accepting an adverse committee report on a bill to limit real estate taxation to $32 per $1,000 valuation.

The House also accepted an adverse report on a bill to exempt veterans from the age requirements in connection with civil service appointments.

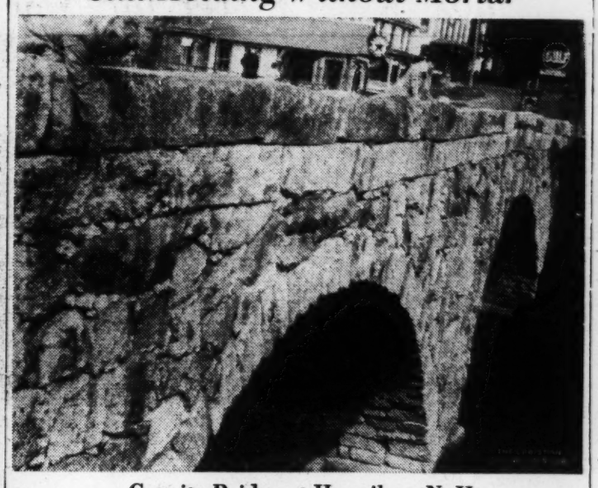
During the same House session the House Ways and Means Committee reported favorably a bill providing $500,000 for the clearing of streams blocked by hurricane debris.

Under the bill the State Department of Public Works would be allowed to enter private property to develop flood prevention works.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall proposed an appropriation for stream clearance in a special message to the Legislature. The cost would be spread over five years through a five-year bond issue.

Meanwhile, the Governor sent a special message yesterday to the Legislature for the immediate appropriation of $10,000 for the use of the Timber Salvage Commission, the establishment of which is provided for under a pending bill.

Still Holding Without Mortar



Granite Bridge at Henniker, N. H.

Built across Contoocook River in 1835; part of State's highway system today.

Stone Arches Stand Unbudged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENNIKER, N. H.—Can a bridge be pictured that is made entirely of stone, except for the roadway across its top, in which not a pound of cement, mortar or other sustaining substance is used? Such a bridge has existed here for more than 100 years, spanning the Contoocook River in two arches. Today a part of the State highway system, it is built of split granite, which oxen hauled out from a nearby quarry. The stone, in endwise and crosewise arrangement, was laid, records say, inside wooden forms, chinks being filled with small stones and stone chips. The bridge cost only $3,500.

The job, while under construction, won wide notice, and predictions were made that it would not stand. When the time came the stones would slip. As soon as the key pin was knocked from the bridge forms, the whole thing would collapse. But the engineer, Isaac C. Flanders, of Lowell, Mass., knew better, and the bridge has safely borne heavy traffic since 1835.

Edna Dean Proctor, a summer visitor at Henniker for many years, greatly admired this fine example of early bridge building and left the income from $20,000 for its maintenance. A drinking fountain at one end of the structure commemorates her benefaction.

School for Servants Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, March 14—The Household Employees' Training Center, which hopes to offer a solution of the problems of the employer in search of a competent maid and of the houseworker in search of a professionally standardized job, opened here yesterday. Twenty girls, some experienced and some previously unemployed, began a three-months course which will include the cooking and serving of meals, dishwashing, housecleaning, and how to answer the doorbell, the telephone and the door-to-door salesman when Madame is busy and there is a cake in the oven.

The project is sponsored jointly by the WPA, with Miss Mary M. Hughart as Director of the Women's Professional Division, the Hartford Y. W. C. A. and the State Employment Service. Miss Adeline Missal, formerly of the faculty of Sarah Lawrence College, is director and Miss Gladys Baker is assistant.

There is no tuition. One meal a day and a uniform will be furnished each girl. Pupils have been referred to the school by the Y. W. C. A., churches, clubs and trade schools.

"This is one field in which there are more openings than there are applicants," Miss Missal says. "The girls we are dealing with are young American girls, brought up with ideas of freedom, and a job which means long hours every day, with Thursday afternoon after lunch and every other Sunday off—if she's lucky—has no appeal. We hope we can reduce the number of hours of work by making the girls more efficient."

Standards for hours and wages will be set later by a Y. W. C. A. committee.

Classes are being held at the Mabel Perkins Clark residence which has been loaned by the Hartford Public Library. Professional women are to live at the residence, to give the girls practice in making beds and otherwise caring for rooms actually occupied.

U. S. Allotment For Somerville Housing Held Up

The State housing authorities are considering withdrawal of approval of the $2,000,000 Somerville housing allotment, it was learned today, because the Board of Aldermen has failed to provide funds for surveys or administrative work on the proposed program.

The Board has before it a request for $4,500 on a tax title loan for the Housing Board to be used in its administrative setup. Some of this amount would be repaid when final allotment was received from the Federal Government.

Approval of the appropriation would not start actual housing into operation as sites would have to be chosen and approved and the City appropriation made before the first shovel could turn the earth.

State officials stated they were eager to have the housing work under way and do not favor a delay of Federal funds for cities which keep postponing the matter.

B. U. Opens Drive For New Building

On the eve of its campaign for $1,000,000 for a new building and increased endowment fund, the Boston University School of Medicine held a dinner last night in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, at which the speakers included Dr. Arthur E. Hertzler of Halstead, Kansas.

Former-Governor Frank G. Allen, chairman of the trustees of Boston University, presided.

Praising the accomplishments of Boston University, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said that "it performs a great service for a greater number of young men and women than any other New England university."

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, reminded his hearers that the institution was founded a century ago next month.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 15

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Station W1XAL

For Wednesday, March 15

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
8:00 p. m.—Understanding Music: "Robert Schumann," Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

(11.73mc—25.6m)

9:15 to 11:30 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

Today is somebody's Birthday

Perhaps someone you know, someone you love is having a birthday today. Make it a Happy Birthday. Even though you're out-of-town, you can still pay a call — by telephone. It's a thoughtful thing to do that's nearly as satisfying as a call in person.

Day rates are thrifty. Night and Sunday rates are surprisingly *cheap*.

It costs nothing to get the cost of any call. Ask long-distance operator.

telephone ahead

FIRST NATIONAL STORES
WEEKLY SPECIALS

FINAST PEACHES
Luscious California Halves or Slices in Extra Heavy Syrup
2 LARGE NO. 2½ TINS 27c

RICHMOND PEACHES
Sliced or Halves in Heavy Syrup 2 LGE. TINS 25c

RICHMOND PEAS
TENDER SWEET . . MEDIUM SIZE
3 NO. 2 TINS 33c

STANDARD PEAS
Replenish your stock this week with these tender variety canned peas. 3 NO. 2 TINS 23c

FINAST TINY PEAS
Fancy tiny sifted. Our fancy grade garden variety. Stock up now. 3 NO. 2 TINS 39c

LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF
The Largest Selling Corned Beef in the World
2 12 OZ. TINS 35c

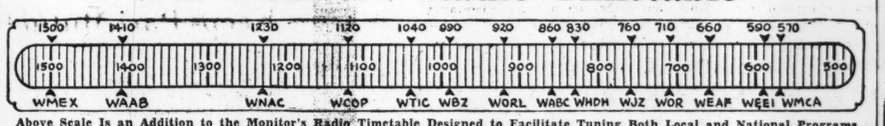
RED SALMON
FANCY TIMBERLAKE—
Serve this delicious fancy quality Alaskan Salmon often during Lent. Countless recipes include this popular variety of Salmon.
2 TALL TINS 35c

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER 12 OZ. TIN 19c
EVEREADY WHOLE PEELED APRICOTS NO. 1 TIN 10c
LAKESHORE HONEY 1 LB. JAR 19c
CO-OP PURE MAPLE SYRUP IT'S VERMONT'S FINEST 8 OZ. JAR 21c
CODFISH FINAST - Thick Pieces Entirely Boneless 1 LB. BOX 23c
PEANUT BUTTER FINAST U. S. No. 1 Grade 2 1 LB. JARS 29c
HEINZ Fresh Cucumber Pickles 24 OZ. JAR 19c
ELMWOOD CHICKEN BROTH 2 13 OZ. TINS 15c
CHEF BOY-AR-DEE SPAGHETTI 2 20 OZ. TINS 17c
DROMEDARY PITTED DATES 2 7¼ OZ. PKGS. 25c

N. B. C. Fresh from the ovens of National Biscuit Co.; famous for high quality products.
SHREDDED WHEAT 2 Pkgs. 23c
PRIDE ASSORTMENT Pkg. 23c
EXCEL SODAS 1 Lb. Pkg. 8c
CELLOPHANE VARIETY ASSORTED Pkg. 19c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie King": sk.	Weather; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	"Music; "Roundup"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	B. Calloway's Orch.
7:00 "New Voices"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News comment	Dick Stutz's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	History of Baseball	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Menken in**	"WBZ Presents"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 **"Second Husband"**	Emil Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	**"The Inside Story": dramatized news**	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	"Little Theater of Music" concert	Buck Nation
8:15	**"Information, Please":**	"For Men Only": variety show	**New England Town**	Orchestra; soloists
8:30 Al Jolson and company; guest	**questions and answers**		**Meeting: "Is New Eng-**	"Hour of Music"
8:45			**land Culture Dying?":**	"Hour of Music"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	**forum**	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	**"Doc Rockwell's Brain**	"Pinber McGee": comedy variety program	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	**Trust"**		Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra				
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance":	Variety Show with Bob	Chicago hockey, by	Network sports
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	Hope; Jack Oakie	Frank Ryan	Network sports
10:30 Popular music	"Lanny Grey's Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	**Benno Rabinof, violin;**	Network sports
10:45 Network talk	School": vocalists	"Name the Place"	**concert orchestra**	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network sports	B. Calloway's Orch.
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Network sports	B. Calloway's Orch.
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Network sports	"Day's End"; music

Wednesday's Programs

590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air	"Singing Parson"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "The Fact Finder"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Music of Tomorrow
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"The Woman's Page"	"Sweet Music"
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Student Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Don Artiste," pianist	Homemakers' Forum	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	Our Quartet, songs	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	"Little Shaver": sketch
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Ask the Mrs."	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Theater Club	"Classical Album"
2:30 **American School of**	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	Orchestra, vocalist	World Events
2:45 **the Air**	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Book Reviews
3:00 News Service	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 "Accordiana"	"Take a Note"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 **Symphony Or.; Fabien Sevitzky, con.**	"Take a Note"	Pepper Young's Family	Eastern Music Educators	Religious program
3:45	Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	Conference	Religious program
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15 Girl Scout Anniversary Program	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Navy Band	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel"	**"Five Star Final"**
7:30 **"Ask - It - Basket"-**	"Revelers"; quartet	**"Leaders in Dance Time"**	"The Lone Ranger";	**Pete Herman's Orch.**
7:45 questions, answers	M. Spitalny's Orch.	**"Inside of Sports"**	dramatic sketch	**Harper's Varieties**
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	**"One Man's Family":**	Eastern Educators Con-	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	**dramatic sketch**	ference; concert by	Network speakers
8:30 **Paul Whiteman's**	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Boston Public Schools.	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 **Orchestra; guests**	Elman, interviews	soloists		Johannes Steel, news
9:00 "Dr. Jones"; dram-	"Horse & Buggy Days";	**"Town Hall Tonight,"**	Eastern Educators Con-	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:15 atization with	variety program	**with Fred Allen and**	ference	Blanche Calloway's Or.
9:30 **Professor Quiz:**	**'Wings for the Martins':**	**Company; interview:**	Concert by Boston Pub-	"American Forum"
9:45 **vocalists; orch.**	**dramatization**	**P. Van Steeden's Orch.**	lic Schools	"American Forum"
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Variety program: solo-	Kay Kyser's College of	Count Basie's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:15 Men and a Girl	ists; quartet; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Count Basie's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	tra; soloists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 N. E. A. A. U.	**20th Anniversary of**	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	lem; variety
11:30 Boxing Champion-	**Founding of American**	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 ships	**Legion**	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra.	lem; variety

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BAILEY'S
CLEANERS and DYERS

N. E. States Push Drive to Prevent Fires in Forests

By the Associated Press

New England pushed a preparedness campaign today against a spring-time danger of forest fires in the tangled woodland left by last September's hurricane.

Given an extension of time by a heavy blanket of snow over the northeast, executives of all six states awaited President Roosevelt's action on a $5,000,000 appropriation just passed by Congress for fire prevention in a swath of timber stretching from Long Island Sound to the Canadian border.

Massachusetts' Conservation Commissioner, Ernest J. Dean, in pressing for additional preventive action, asserted potentialities existed for a "holocaust" which could make the September hurricane "look like a Sunday School frolic."

As work of clearing the woodlands progressed, particularly in central New England, these actions stood out:

Massachusetts will maintain 24-hour watches in lookout towers until danger is past.

The New Hampshire American Legion set up disaster mobilization machinery, intended to meet any hazard, including flood or fire.

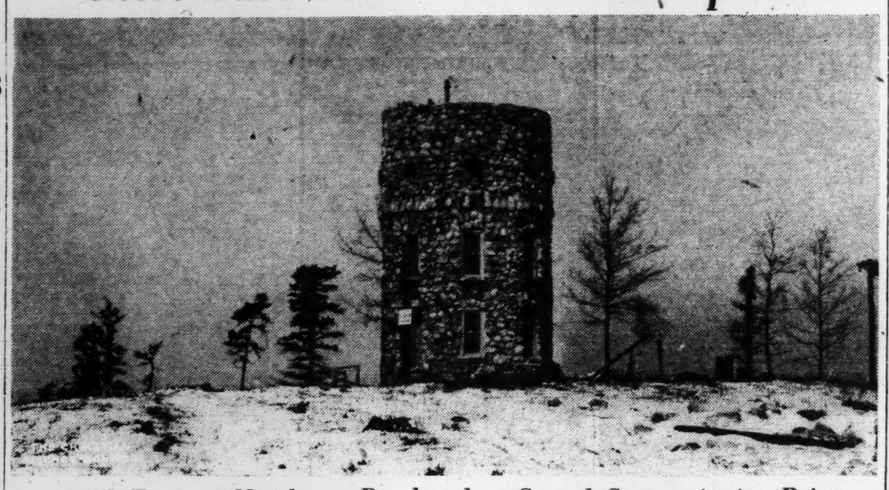
All Rhode Island fire-fighting operations were co-ordinated under the direction of Murton K. Harris, Director of Agriculture and Conservation.

Vermont concentrated on removal of fallen timber, hopeful other emergency measures would be unnecessary.

In Connecticut, State Forester Austin F. Hawes said that about 1,500 men—CCC workers, WPA employees and state employees—had cleared strips 100 feet wide on each side of the road in all areas affected.

Maine was comparatively only slightly affected by the hurricane. As a result, that State will receive but 1 per cent of the $5,000,000 appropriation. The allotments to other states, subject to change, follow: 44 per cent in New Hampshire, 12 per cent in Vermont, 28 per cent in Massachusetts, 3 per cent in Rhode Island and 12 per cent in Connecticut.

Short-Wave Tower for New Hampshire



Smyth Tower at Manchester Developed as Central Communication Point

Lookout Tower for Short Wave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 14—Through the interest of short-wave enthusiasts and private citizens and with the aid of the Works Progress Administration, one of this City's landmarks, Smyth Tower, where former Governor and Mrs. Frederick Smyth used to go daily to view the countryside, is being converted into a haven for short-wave radio enthusiasts and headquarters for National Guard communication facilities.

Several times in the last few years floods and even a hurricane have demonstrated the value of short-wave radio as a means of emergency communication. During the hurricane last fall when Peterborough was cut off from the outside world for many days as far as regular means of communication are concerned, a short-wave radio operated by the National Guard became the sole means of communication. At that same time Keene was without telephone or telegraph communication with the outside world and the Bell Telephone Laboratories set up an emergency short-wave radio system to bridge the break in the toll lines.

Mobilization of emergency communication has been carried on but the need has been felt for some sort of permanent central facilities to aid in such cases. So the old stone tower high on a hill overlooking the Merrimack Valley has been given to Manchester by the widow of the former Governor. The City, the Manchester Radio Club, the United States Weather Bureau, the WPA, and the National Guard are co-operating in the program. The building has been restored. A heating plant is to be installed. A weather observation station will be established on an amateur part-time basis. The various instruments used in weather observation will be installed on the roof of the stone tower. The third or top floor will be used for studying weather reports and as a storage space.

The second floor will be devoted to the radio transmitting and receiving equipment while the first floor will be used for clubroom facilities for the Manchester Radio Club.

Maintenance and operation of the observatory will be in the hands of the 172d Field Artillery. The Regiment will develop the weather observation facilities as quickly as possible.

Riley to Summon 100 in His Fight For Vehicles Job

Frank E. Riley, ousted Director of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Division of the State Department of Public Utilities, will call more than 100 witnesses in his drive for re-instatement, his counsel, Francis E. Rafter, announced today.

The case of the State Public Utilities Commission against Mr. Riley, who was ousted by the same Commission on Feb. 28, is expected to be concluded sometime today, according to Charles H. McCue, counsel for the Department.

Mr. Rafter, in cross-examination today, brought from Mr. O'Brien an admission that he held ill will against Mr. Riley because of his suspension by the State Public Vehicle Commission in July, 1937, on a complaint brought by Mr. Riley.

James T. Broderick, counsel for 20 inspectors of the Vehicle Division who were discharged in 1937, charged that Mr. Riley left the State when he was summoned to court in connection with the cases of these inspectors. Mr. Broderick explained that these inspectors were later rehired and that court action was taken to clear their record. He said their cases are now pending before the Supreme Judicial Court.

Walter S. O'Brien, Supervising Investigator of the Vehicle Division, testified that Mr. Riley had assigned him to watch David J. McCarthy, Assistant Director of the Division, and report to him any irregular conduct on Mr. McCarthy's part. Mr. O'Brien testified Mr. Riley said that "he (Mr. Riley) didn't want Mr. McCarthy in his office, that he wanted to get rid of him and that he would frame him if it was necessary to get him out of his Department."

New Hampshire Keeps Pari-Mutuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 14—After having met the strongest opposition since its establishment, pari-mutuel gambling in New Hampshire has been renewed by the State Legislature for a four year period.

One of the most noticeable things about the new bill, passed March 7, is that it provides for an increase of commissioners to be charged against the bettors. In the past it had been 10 per cent, but under the new setup it will be 11 per cent.

When the bill was introduced several months ago it provided for renewal of the pari-mutuel system for an eight year period. The bill received House approval after the period had been cut to six years but met strenuous opposition in the Senate.

Three amendments were tacked on, one providing that no member of the Legislature could work at the track during the Legislative session, a second taking a quarter of one per cent from the track's share of the cut with this money to be used to aid country fairs, while the third amendment cut the period of the renewal to four years.

The House approved all the amendments except that providing aid for the country fairs. Through a committee on conference, the cut from the bettors' pools was raised 1 per cent, this going to the State for country fair aid. This resulted in shifting a burden from the track to the bettors.

Boston Library Seeks $103,599

Trustees of the Boston Public Library today filed a petition in the Suffolk County Court to collect $103,599 due them under the will of Josiah H. Benton, former State Attorney-General, and now held by Arthur P. Clarke, Trustee under the Benton will.

The petition asks the court to hold Mr. Clarke in contempt for alleged failure to turn the funds over to the library as ordered by the Court in April, 1938. He had already turned over $3,000,000 to the library as provided for under the Benton bequest.

The will specified that one-half of the almost $4,000,000 for the library was to go for purchase of books and one-half to build up a $2,000,000 trust fund for a proposed addition to the library. A hearing will be held by the Court on March 23.

Vermont's $4.79 Per Capita For Relief Lowest in N. E.

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 14 (AP)—Listing Vermont's per capita cost of public assistance and general relief in 1938 at $4.79, W. Arthur Simpson, Director of the State Old Age Assistance Department, said today the Green Mountain State had the lowest such cost of any New England State.

He said the national average was $7.64 and listed the other State's per capita costs—for old age, aid to dependent children, aid to blind and general relief—at $7.15 in Connecticut, $7.36 in Maine, $7.58 in Rhode Island, and $12.25 in Massachusetts.

Harvard System of Promotion Criticized by Teachers' Union

The Week at Harvard

A variety of opinions, ranging from complete approval to strong dissent, have been expressed by chairmen of Harvard College's multitudinous academic departments regarding recommendations on the tenure and appointment of teachers made by the Cambridge Union of University Teachers, whose lengthy criticism of the present system of promotion was mailed to every member of the faculty a week ago.

The keynote of the Union's report was a plea for "a fixed system of tenure" and "a departmental procedure in which the ability of every candidate is carefully evaluated and his selection democratically passed upon by the members of his department."

Many of the department heads remained non-committal, preferring to reserve their comments until a committee of their own members, which is also engaged in making a survey of the same situation, has had time to report. In this group were the chairmen of the Departments of Economics, Biology, Physics, and Music. However, Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, chairman of the Department of Government, stated that the principles underlying the Union's report seemed to him sound and that as a basis of discussion it was "an admirable document."

"The recommendations relating both to rules of tenure and to departmental procedure in appointment and promotion point toward desirable improvements in the present practice of the university," Professor Holcombe declared.

Prof. J. D. M. Ford, Chairman of the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, pointed out that most of the proposals of the Union have long been in force in his department. "All the faculty members of the department attend its business meetings throughout the year and all have equal opportunity to initiate measures and join in debate. The younger men are encouraged to present their views frankly. The result is that, insofar as my knowledge goes, there is no feeling of unrest among our younger members," he said.

Terming the Union's proposals in the nature of "a new deal," Prof. Robert H. Pfeiffer, chairman of the Department of Semetic Languages and Literature, said that they pointed "in the right direction even if not practical in all respects." Similar approval, ranging from "hearty" to half-hearted was expressed by Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, of the Geology Department, Prof. Samuel H. Cross, of the German Department, and Prof. Joseph L. Walsh, of the Mathematics Department.

Opponents of the Union report found their strongest voice in the statement of Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin, chairman of the Department of Sociology, who termed the proposals on tenure reform "a sign of unconscious totalitarianism" and defended the practices of his department as being more democratic than those advocated by the University Teachers, which includes about 150 members of the Harvard staff, most of whom are low-ranking teachers who have not yet attained professorial status.

Professor Sorokin described the proposals as "neither particularly radical or drastic" and pointed out that they were either already in existence or under consideration. "Furthermore," he continued, "agreeing about the necessity to make more definite conditions of appointments of assistants and instructors, at the same time, I am afraid the proposals are regimenting the whole situation in such a way as to make it less elastic than it is at the present time. Such an inflexible regimentation appears to me also a sign of unconscious totalitarianism."

Detur Prize Awards

Just 34 undergraduates with Group One rating in the scholastic rank list during the past academic year—which means that they obtained a grade of "A" in every subject they took—have been awarded Detur Prize books, the oldest prizes for scholarship given at Harvard. The Detur Prize books have now been given for 302 years.

Only those students making Group One for the first time can receive the awards, which were established by a fund left by Edward Hopkins, a London merchant who came to the Massachusetts Colony in 1637 and became a leader in colonial affairs. The winners of the Deturs—as the prizes are known to the student body—are given their choice of any book, on the front cover of which is stamped the Harvard seal, and on the back the Hopkins coat-of-arms. The books are chosen from a wide field for the excellence of their texts, illustrations, and the beauty of their printing and binding.

Explorer to Lecture

Frederick E. Crockett, explorer, will give an illustrated lecture including colored motion pictures of his recent expedition in the interior of cannibal isles in Dutch New Guinea, at John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, Wednesday evening. The lecture, open to the public, will be under the auspices and for the benefit of the Charles Street Meeting-House Society.

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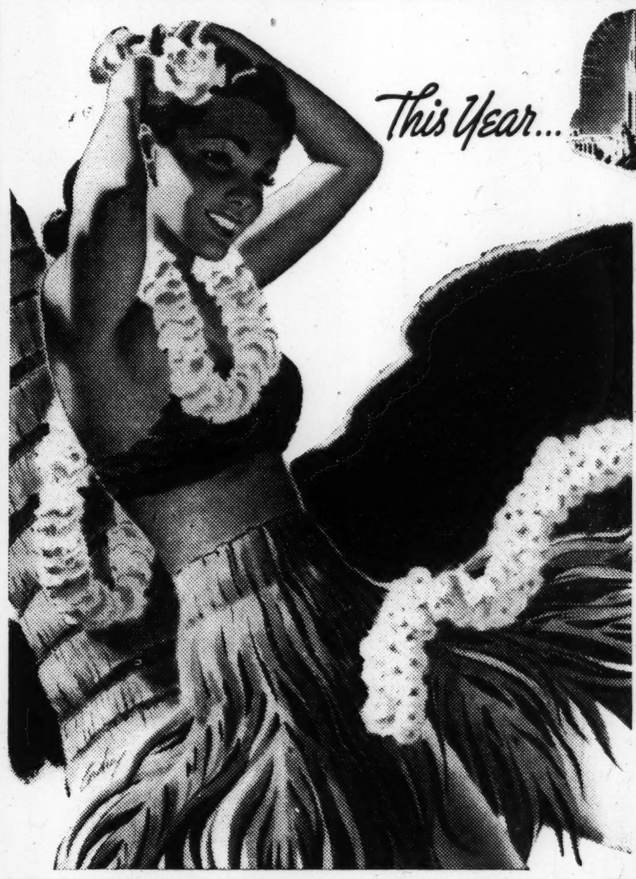

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Hawks on Verge of Dropping Out of Picture—Third Base Problem of Joe Cronin

Bruins Ignore Visitors In Play-Off Preparation

Season Results

Boston 5, Chicago 0.
Boston 2, Chicago 0.
Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Boston 3, Chicago 1.
Boston 3, Chicago 0.
Boston 8, Chicago 2.
Boston 5, Chicago 1.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is little attachment to the Bruins-Chicago game at the Boston Garden tonight so far as the local team is concerned. There is a slight mathematical chance that the visiting Black Hawks can make the play-offs, but so slight that the manager, Paul Thompson, just signed for next year, has gone on a scouting trip rather than accompany the team.

From a Boston standpoint, the welfare of the Hawks receives little more than an up-lifted eyebrow of interest. With the important play-offs beginning a week from tonight and the Bruins having only this game and one with Canadiens here next Sunday in which to prepare, the local fans are more concerned in speculating.

This present edition of the Bruins is rated by the manager as the greatest in the history of pro hockey here. With that rating it will be a sad, sad climax if the locals do not win the coveted Stanley Cup. It will be a disappointment difficult to swallow and about the final attempt of local hockey fans to tolerate the faulty system of play-offs. In reality the Bruins have already outclassed the other teams and now have to cast their chances all over again in the play-offs.

Play Needs Brushing

Most important angle tonight is for Manager Ross to see to it that all moves from now on are definitely with the play-offs in view. The offense and defense needs final brushing and the general team play needs to be tightened after the loose play the Bruins engaged in during the New York games. Those contests were devoid of bodychecking and with little of the usual tight defensive gestures of play-off hockey.

The Hawks and Bruins have met seven times this season and so far the Chicago team has not picked up a single point of the 14 possible. The Bruins are not exactly determined to take this eighth encounter, but if they really undergo play-off preparation type of hockey the chances of the Hawks to take at least a point from Boston are rather remote in prospect.

In the seven games played between the two this season the Bruins have scored 28 goals for an average of four per game and the poor Hawks have been shut out three times and scored a total of only five goals in all.

Hawks Nearly Out

If Chicago should lose tonight or Canadiens so much as tie in their two remaining games, the Hawks are definitely out. It is a rather sad come down for a team that set the league and hockey world afire last year by squeezing into the last possible place in the play-offs to go on and win the Stanley Cup and world championship.

♪ ♪ ♪

Offsides—Roy Conacher with 22 goals going into tonight's game, betters the season goal record of any Boston player since 1933-34 when Marty Barry, then a Bruin, scored 27. . . Last season Lefty Bauer had 20, the year before Charlie Sands had 18, in 1935-36 Red Beattie and Cooney Weiland had 14 each in 1934-35 Nels Stewart and Dit Clapper had 21.

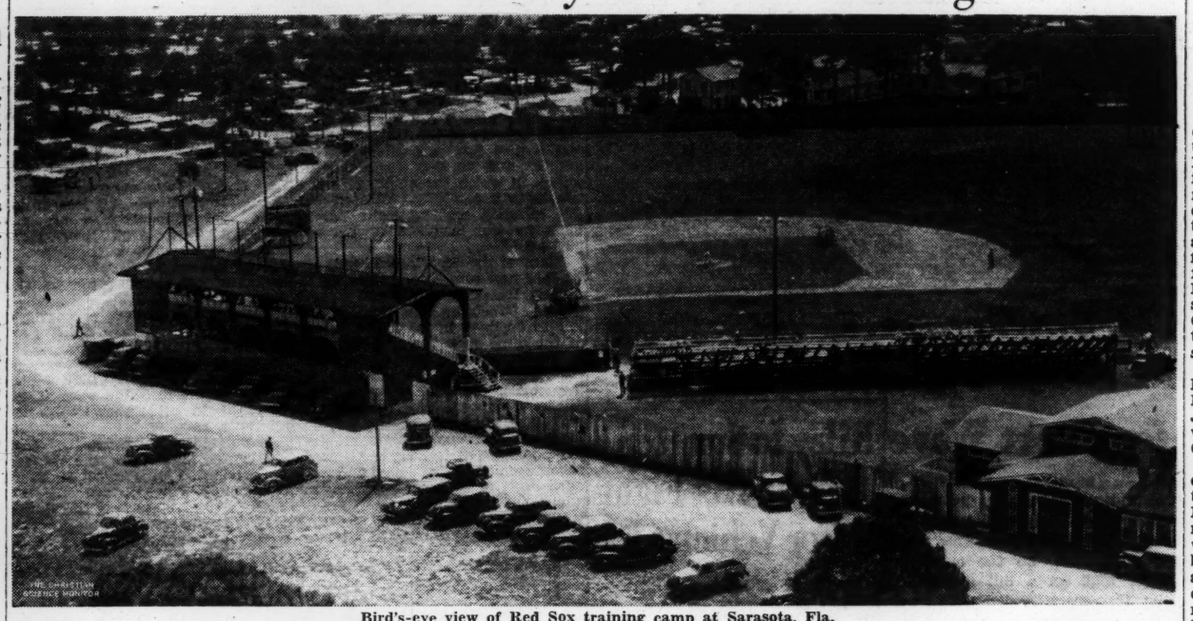
♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Cowley, play-making center, has 30 assists which ties the mark of Cooney Weiland back in 1929-30, but he needs one more to tie and two more to beat the best assist record of a Boston player. . . Dutch Gainor was credited with 31 assists in that 1929-30 season. . . Charley Sands and Gabby Getliffe miss those deft passes of Cowley and are not even in the running as scorers this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cooney Weiland ran the team in both New York games and conducted practice in West Point. . . Win Green, trainer de-luxe, talks hockey with all who will listen while giving the Red Sox their daily workouts at Sarasota. . . Bruins have been beaten only twice at home, both times by Rangers and on Sunday nights.

Where the Yawkey Forces Are Drilling



Bird's-eye view of Red Sox training camp at Sarasota, Fla.

Red Sox Infield Is Set Unless Tabor Fades Out

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 14—One of the most interesting phases of the Bees' training adventure at Bradenton is the battle around the infield. Although Casey Stengel might name his starting lineup today, the manager of Boston's National Leaguers is letting Hassett and Fletcher continue their duel for first base; Warstler and Miller vie for shortstop; Garms, Hill and Kahle fight for the far turn. But not so here at the Red Sox camp. Joe Cronin's infield is set, and far better balanced than at this time last spring.

Reading from left to right, the Red Sox infield will be Jim Tabor, Manager Cronin, Bobby Doer and Jimmy Foxx. Behind the regulars will be Boze Berger and Tommy Carey.

Defensively, at least, the inner quartet of 1939 will have something on the group that had Mike Higgins in place of Tabor. The Minneapolis rookie is faster than the veteran Higgins and possesses a better arm. The boy comes up with a sensational record in the American Association. They say he is ready, and will even hit as well as Mike. Cronin and Foxx should be as good as last season, and young Doerr is certain to improve. In 1937 and '38 he made plays around the middle bag the like of which had not been seen in the Hub for years. The added experience should be apparent in '39.

McNair As Spare

Cronin went through the '38 pennant race with Eric McNair as his only reserve infielder, except, of course, in the closing days of the campaign when Tabor returned from Minneapolis. But over the long stretch the Sox boss went along with silent Eric, who was not the most satisfied ball player in the world. I do not intend to leave the impression that McNair did not hustle. But he was not the player he had been the previous season.

This year the Red Sox have two reserves who can canvass the infield. Boze Berger, who acquired some fame by playing football at the University of Maryland, can substitute at all four berths. Although not impressive at bat—he hit only .217 in 118 games for the Chicago White Sox last season—he is the last word in fielding and can throw. His arm is strong and accurate. When Luke Appling was injured in '38, Boze stepped in and toured shortstop for Jimmy Dykes. Before that he had played second base with fair success at Cleveland. Carey is better around the middle of the infield, but might go at third in a pinch. He, like Berger, can smother those ground balls, but is weak at the plate. However, with the punch offered by Cramer, Vosmik, Williams, Foxx and Cronin, the Sox can afford to carry reserves who lean toward the defensive.

Height and Weight

Berger looks like a fellow who can power the ball, and yet he rarely does. He is two inches over six feet and weighs in the vicinity of 190 pounds. In 1934, the year before he joined Cleveland, Boze batted .315 in the Southern Association at New Orleans. He drove in 94 runs and scored 104 himself. They said he could not hit a curve ball, but that New Orleans record fooled a few of the so-called smart fellows. Cronin was a weak sister at bat when he first came up. Perhaps Joe can make a new man out of the husky Berger.

Incidentally, that year with New Orleans Berger was voted the most valuable player in the Southern Association. He took 45 out of a possible 64 votes. Ernest Shirey, first baseman and manager of the Chattanooga Lookouts, placed second with 42.

Carey joined the St. Louis Browns back in 1935 because injuries wrecked their regular infield in the middle of the season. Rogers Hornsby bought Tommy from Rochester. The boy had been a shortstop in the International League, but Hornsby sent him out to second base. Tom took over in a manner that satisfied the Rajah, who happened to be a pretty good keystone guardian himself at one time.

Cubs Will Be in Running For League Pennant Again

AVALON, Calif., March 14 (AP)—It's a long haul from sunny Santa Catalina Island off the coast of California to the torrid baseball parks of the National League, but hardly too far to venture a few predictions regarding the Champion Chicago Cubs.

The chief forecast, rendered after a visit to the Cubs' training camp, is that they will be right in the middle of what looks like a great dog-fight for the pennant.

Gabby Hartnett, starting his first full session as manager of the Club he has served for 17 years as catcher, and the rest of the outfit appear to be in good shape for the coming wars.

Promising Recruits

Ruddy-faced Hartnett still has his eye on several promising recruits, among them outfielder Jimmy Gleeson from Newark, rookie pitchers Gene Lillard, Ed Garnett and Walter Higbe, and possibly infielder Steve Mesner, but it is still a little early for decision on their chances of staying with the club.

Back for regular duty, however, is a nucelus of the 1938 team, the outfit that wore Pittsburgh down in the stretch and went on to the championship—and later a licking in the World's Series. There are Cavaretta and Ripper Collins at first, Billie Herman at second, Stan Hack at third, and Marty, Galan and Reynolds for outfield duty, as well as Woody English, back in the Cub fold from Cincinnati, for utility infield chores.

Mainstay Pitchers

Augmenting this collection as a result of the winter deal with the Giants are Dick Bartell at short, Hank Leiber in center field and veteran Gus Mancuso to help Gabby behind the plate. Whether New York or Chicago came out on top in the trade that brought Mancuso, Bartell and Leiber to the Cubs is still a matter of argument; it will take the coming season to answer the question.

Ace Bill Lee, the gentleman from Louisiana, Clay Bryant, old Charlie Root, Larry French, Jack Russell and the one and only Jerome H. Dizzy Dean shape up as the mainstays of the pitching staff. No one knows any more about Dean's arm now than they did last year. Earl Whitehill and one or more of the other newcomers to the ranks may prove most helpful, although little assistance would be needed if Lee could ring up another season of 22 wins and 9 losses, Bryant win another 19, and French and Ol' Diz suddenly revert to old time form.

"We'll be in there pitchin' all the time, and I honestly believe we'll make it tough for anyone, I don't care who, that tries to stop us from winning another pennant," declared Hartnett. "Naturally I hope our pitchers hold up, and I think we have some great batting power, if the boys live up to promise, and I'll put our infield against any in the league."

New Mexico Aggies Expect To Provide Court Surprise

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—A bunch of the boys were whooping it up in the Border Conference, pardner, when they got invited up here to play basketball. They turned out to be the New Mexico State Aggies and they hope to play plenty of basketball tomorrow night against unbeaten Long Island U. They allow they will knock the Blackbirds down.

New York is jammed with synthetic westerners so the Aggies' hotel is full of fellows from Pawtucket, R. I., and Bridgeport, Conn., yearning for the old days on the range and putting the arm on the athletes for a couple of seats in Madison Square Garden where they will play L. I. U. The game is half of the double-header that opens the invitation tournament sponsored by the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association.

Dress the Part

The Aggies don't disappoint these thwarted Buffalo Bills. They are decked out in flaming red silk shirts, white corduroy pants and boots. Each wears a white sombrero big enough for an eagle's nest. They look sort of sheepish, but they are bearing up nobly.

It turned out one of the athletes, Joe Jackson, really is a cowhand. He learned the game by putting up a hoop in the cow corral and shooting—a ball not a six gun—at it.

Francisco Martinez, known as "Kiko," is the star of the team. An affable young Mexican who played on the Mexican Olympic team of 1936, he is 27 but doesn't look it. Martinez likes our town but he complained about the sidewalks. "No grass; eet tightens up the legs to walk on thees stone," he said.

Despite all the hoopla the Aggies appeared able to play the game when they worked out yesterday. They are as fast as a herd of scared antelope, and all are good shots.

"Can Beat Any Team"

Their coach, Gerald Hines, explained the boys had played in the big gyms on the Coast and in the mid West. "They won't be scared of that Garden or of L. I. U. either," he said. "They figure they can beat any team that ever stepped on the court."

The Aggies have been Border Conference champs for three years and four of the players had played together for three years. Jackson, the cowhand, is a newcomer but a mighty good one. He was second to Martinez in team scoring this year. All told the boys have averaged about 62 points a game and scored nearly 1,500 this season.

The sentiment among the seers seems to be a short life in the tourney for New Mexico, but a merry one. The Aggies don't think so. "All basketball teams can be beaten," said Martinez, "thees Blackbirds can be licked, too. You see."

Eastern Conference Stars

NEW YORK (AP)—Ed Straloski, Pitt's great forward, received 10 or 12 possible points for the all-star Eastern Intercollegiate Conference basketball team picked for the Associated Press by the conference coaches.

No team placed more than one player on the first team. Georgetown, tied with Carnegie Tech for the title, contributed Joe Murphy, a fine playmaker and good shot, to team up with Straloski at forward. Carnegie Tech placed Bob Stark, its captain, at center.

The forward trio presents plenty of power. Stark scored 146 points to lead the conference and bettered Jack Gocke's mark of 116. He also broke the old marks for field goals and free throws with totals of 54 and 38. Straloski tied Gocke's scoring total and was a fine defensive man. Murphy, who scored 97 points, is an able all-around player.

The guards are notable. One is Ed Boyle of Temple and the other Harry Lothes of West Virginia. Boyle, a holdover from the Temple team that won the title in 1938, gave the Owls what little offensive and defensive strength they had this season. Lothes has been a fine guard for the past two years. He is a good shot, too, with 114 points to his credit.

Each of the conference's six coaches—Dick Raese of West Virginia, John Lawther of Penn State, Dr. H. C. Carlson of Pitt, Max E. Hannum of Carnegie Tech, Elmer Ripley of Georgetown, and Jummy Usilton, of Temple, picked two teams. Two points went to each player selected for a first team berth and one to each picked for the second team.

The selections:

First Team

Pos.	Player	College
F	Ed Stralowski,	Pittsburgh
F	Joseph Murphy,	Georgetown
C	Robert Stark	Carnegie Tech
G	Edward Boyle	Temple
G	Harry Lothes	West Virginia

Second Team

F	John Schmidt	Georgetown
F	Charlie Prosser	Penn State
C	Donald Henderson	Temple
G	Howard Black	Temple
G	Homer Brooks	West Virginia

Honorable mention: Forwards, Poffrath, Pitt; Tumpane, Carnegie Tech; McGowan, Georgetown; centers, Mandich, West Virginia; Kocheran, Pitt; guards, Barr, Penn State; Combs, Carnegie Tech; Loos, West Virginia.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Hockey Schedule

National League

New York Americans at Toronto.
New York Rangers at Detroit.
Chicago at Boston.

International-American League

Hershey at Springfield played Feb. 26.

American Association Playoffs

St. Paul at St. Louis.
Minneapolis at Tulsa.
(No games scheduled last night).

Harvard Elects Coleman

William Coleman, '40, defenseman who prepared at Kent School, today was elected captain of the 1940 Harvard hockey team.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	34	10	2	145	69	70
Rangers	24	14	6	129	93	54
Americans	17	19	10	111	139	44
Toronto	17	19	9	103	97	43
Detroit	16	24	6	101	124	38
Canadiens	14	23	9	105	138	37
Chicago	12	25	8	86	120	32

Sporting Around the Hub

Junior Olympics in Hockey Final

The Hyde Shoe sextet of Cambridge, defending champion, was eliminated from the New England A. A. A. U. hockey championships last night at the Arena when it lost to the Junior Olympics 10-2. In the other semifinal bracket, the Club Marquette of Woonsocket won a 4-2 victory over the Cranston, R. I., Sandager six. The Olympics and the Marquettes meet in the finals at the Arena tonight for the right to represent this region in the national championships at New Haven this week end.

Yesterday afternoon at the Arena quarterfinal results were as follows: Sandagers 10, Barre, Vt., 1; Club Marquette 7, Amesbury Maple Leafs 2; Hyde Shoe 6, Nashua, N. H., 1. The Junior Olympics drew a bye in this round when the Springfield Braves failed to appear.

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Three championships will be competed for Thursday night in the Brookline municipal pool, including the National A. A. U. junior medley relay for men, the N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 100-yard freestyle for women, and the Massachusetts State 500-yard freestyle for men.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joseph O'Brien of Quincy was elected president of the New England Basketball Officials' Association to succeed Win Karlson of Jamaica Plain at a meeting in the Hotel Lenox last night.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston College football squad, which was supposed to report for spring practice at Alumni Field yesterday, has been forced indoors and will hold sessions beginning this afternoon in the gymnasium of Edison Junior High School, Lake Street, Brighton. Head Coach Frank Leahy will work with the linemen, while Ed McKeever will impart to the backfield candidates the fundamentals of the Notre Dame shift. Coach Johnny Druze will work on the ends. The sessions are scheduled to last three hours, and will continue indoors until the weather permits use of Alumni Field.

♪ ♪ ♪

As teams in the National Hockey League approach the play-offs for the Stanley Cup, it is interesting to note that the Montreal Victorias, who play the Boston Olympics in a two-game series this week end, have held the Cup on five different occasions. From 1894 through 1899, in the days when the Cup stood for amateur supremacy instead of the professional championship of the world, the amateur Vics were in possession. The Victorias were organized in 1874, have iced a team every year since, and are known today as the oldest hockey club in the world.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the National A. A. U. hockey championships at New Haven this week end, the Minneapolis Gophers will open the tournament play Friday afternoon against the Arena A. C. of Philadelphia, while the New England representative meets the Adirondack, N. Y., entry. Friday evening, the St. Nick's of New York meet the Waterbury Maroons, and the New Haven Brock-Halls play Cleveland.

Terrier Baseball Starts Tomorrow

Coach Mel Collard will greet his Boston University battery candidates at the Boston University gymnasium tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.

The reappearance of winter probably hurt Boston University's baseball chances much more than any of the other colleges in these section because of the fact that the Terriers have no indoor cage and were hoping to get outdoors late next week. As the situation shapes up now, the Terriers will be fortunate to get a week of outdoor work before opening their season on April 12 against Rhode Island State.

All that can be done at the gym is just limbering up and calisthenics. Batting and fielding are impossible. Because of this situation, the Boston University pitchers should be in fair shape, but the batters and fielders will be far behind unless they can get outdoors.

Capt. Bob Leahy, mainstay of the pitching corps for last two years, will be on hand to greet the batterymen together with Coach Collard. Other hurlers expected to be available are Stanley Stoklosa and Charlie Farrell from last year's varsity, and Carl Braun and Charles Hoar from last year's freshmen. The catching duties will be taken care of by Johnny Walker, who alternated as regular receiver with Al Holgerson for the last two years.

Freeman Enters N. E. Badminton Matches Friday

Dave Freeman of Los Angeles, 18-year-old national junior tennis champion, will compete in the New England badminton singles championships scheduled to begin at the University Club next Friday morning.

Freeman, who has been playing the game only two years, reached the semifinals of the national championships last year, and will be the top-seeded American player in the tournament.

Because of his tennis abilities, the Davis Cup Committee asked Freeman to give up his badminton activities to concentrate on tennis, and this may be his last fling as a bird-bat artist.

Some 23 Boston players will also take the courts Friday in an effort to keep a few of the New England titles within this territory. Only one title is currently in the hands of a Boston player, and that is the women's singles crown which Mary Whittemore will defend.

In the men's singles, State champion Wayne Schell and runner-up George Harris are Boston's strongest challengers for the title which Bill Markham cannot defend now that he is a professional. In the men's doubles, Don and Phil Richardson, State champions, are the strongest of the local combinations, while Ellanor Petri and Frances McElwain will team up in the women's doubles.

Over 150 Officials In U. S. Ski Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Ore.—More than 150 course-setters, timers, judges, gate-keepers and trampers, all on skis, are required to stage the National Ski Championships and Olympic Team Tryouts on Mount Hood, April 1 and 2, although only 125 competitors will be allowed to enter.

Rovers to Philly

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The Philadelphia Ramblers of the International - American Hockey League were bolstered yesterday by the addition of two young graduates from the New York Rovers of the Eastern Amateur League, Alif Pike and Bill Allum, both of Winnipeg. Both teams are part of the "farm" system of the New York Rangers of the National League.

Pike, a center, and Allum, a defense man, helped the Rovers win the amateur league title. They report to Philadelphia just in time for the Int-Am League play-offs.

McConnell of McGill Wins College Ice Scoring Title

Russ McConnell, captain of the McGill team which last week won the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League crown for the third straight year, closed out his final year of college hockey with a superlative performance which gave him the league's individual scoring championship for the second straight year.

Russ brought his point total to 43, with 24 goals and 19 assists. This total, which set a new circuit record, is two more than he compiled last year. McConnell went without a goal in only two of his 10 games, but was never without at least one point on an assist. His high-point came in the game with Harvard, when he shot seven goals into the net.

Harding Highest American

Two other McGill players, Howie Walker and Ronnie Perowne, tied for second in the individual scoring, each with 32 points. Walker has the most assists in league play with 23. Highest American scorer in the circuit again was Capt. Austie Harding of Harvard, who, with 26 points, finished in a triple tie for fourth with Mel Williamson of Queen's, and Andy Anton of McGill. Harding finished eighth in 1938, when he totaled 14 points. This year he had 16 goals and 10 assists.

In its march to the championship, McGill was stopped only by Toronto. It rolled up the season's high score, 15 goals, and also tallied the most assists in that game, 23. Altogether the Redmen totaled 76 goals, 16 better than their nearest rivals, and were credited with 98 assists.

Individual Scoring

	Games	Gls	Assts	Pts
McConnell, McGill	10	24	19	43
Walker, McGill	10	9	23	32
Perowne, McGill	10	13	19	32
Harding, Harvard	10	16	10	26
M. Williamson, Queen's	10	15	11	26
Anton, McGill	10	11	15	26
Patrick, Harvard	10	12	9	21
Walsh, Dartmouth	10	9	19	19
Foster, Dartmouth	9	6	12	18
Morison, Toronto	7	8	9	18
N. Williamson, Queen's	10	11	6	17
Gagne, Montreal	10	5	12	17
Leboeuf, Montreal	10	7	9	16
L'Heureux, Toronto	9	7	7	14
Craig, Toronto	10	10	4	14
Boddington, Toronto	10	8	6	14
Wyer, Princeton	10	6	8	14
Maynard, Toronto	10	6	7	13
Bordley, Princeton	10	8	5	13
Sullivan, Dartmouth	9	7	4	11
Mignault, Montreal	10	4	6	10
MacLachlan, Toronto	10	8	2	10
P. Genier, Montreal	8	3	6	9
Poupore, Queen's	9	5	4	9
Kennedy, McGill	10	8	1	9
Macdonald, McGill	10	2	7	9
R. Neilson, Queen's	9	2	6	8
Dickison, McGill	10	3	5	8
Lecavalier, Montreal	10	5	3	8
D. Humphrey, Yale	9	5	2	7
Lariviere, Montreal	9	3	4	7
Winslow, Harvard	10	2	5	7
Callon, Toronto	10	5	2	7
Hepburn, Queen's	10	7	0	7
Turner, Princeton	10	4	3	7
Taylor, Toronto	5	2	4	6
Carver, Queen's	7	2	4	6
Cochrane, Princeton	9	4	2	6
Jameson, Harvard	10	2	4	6
Kelley, Dartmouth	10	4	2	6
Merriam, Dartmouth	10	2	4	6
Purnell, Princeton	10	4	2	6
Dunn, McGill	5	4	1	5
Hulse, Harvard	10	2	3	5
G. Humphrey, Yale	10	3	2	5
Doheny, McGill	10	1	4	5
Miller, Princeton	10	1	4	5
Barnicle, Princeton	10	4	1	5
Robbins, Princeton	10	4	1	5
Truman, Queen's	10	3	2	5
Stephenson, Toronto	6	1	3	4
Kite, Yale	6	4	0	4
Hazen, Yale	8	3	1	4
Copp, Toronto	10	2	2	4
Hubert, Montreal	10	2	2	4
Maloon, Dartmouth	10	1	3	4
Howe, Yale	10	2	2	4
Fraker, Princeton	10	2	2	4
Young, McGill	5	1	2	3
Gillespie, Yale	6	0	3	3
Pouliot, Montreal	6	2	1	3
Cowley, Queen's	8	1	2	3
Ross, Toronto	9	2	1	3
Martin, Montreal	9	2	1	3
Rodd, Yale	9	1	2	3
Feeley, Dartmouth	10	2	1	3
Burr, Yale	10	3	0	3

Best Performances

Team

Most Goals, McGill	76
Most Assists, McGill	98
Most goals in One Game, McGill (vs. Montreal, Feb. 27)	15
Most Assists in One Game, McGill (vs. Montreal, Feb. 27)	23

Individual

Most Goals, Russ McConnell, McGill	24
Most Assists, Howard Walker, McGill	23
Most Goals in One Game, Russ McConnell, McGill (vs. Harvard, Feb. 22)	7
Most Assists in One Game, Howard Walker, McGill (vs. Montreal, Feb. 27)	7

Husky Trackmen Undefeated

Northeastern's varsity track team, which concluded an undefeated winter dual meet season last Saturday against Maine, was fortified with perhaps the outstanding 600-yarder in New England, yet Coach Jerry Tatton was forced to use him only once in his specialty.

Frank Mascianica of Eeverett, State interscholastic recordholder at 600-yards, was expected to give the Huskies five sure points in his event this year, but instead he developed into the season's leading 300-yarder. In the opening dual meet with Bates, Mascianica scored a comparatively easy victory in the 600, and Northeastern grabbed the other two places and finished a representative in fourth as well. All three of the runners broke 1m. 19s. so Tatton figured that they would be good enough for ordinary competition. As a result Mascianica was moved down to the 300 in the Tufts meet and defeated Ed Duggar, while setting a new Northeastern record of 33.6s.

As expected the 600 was well taken care of with Northeastern getting all three places. Mascianica went on to win the 300 in both the Brown and Maine meets, thus enjoying an unfeated individual season, and the 600-yarders won all but one place throughout the season.

Connie Sullivan of Cambridge, captain-elect of football, was the outstanding 600-yard performer, winning the Tufts meet in 1m. 18s., running second to Klie of Brown in approximately the same figures, and second at Maine in 1m. 17.3s. Maxwell Stone of Waltham was third against Bates, Tufts, and Brown, while Arnold Saunders of Chelmsford was second against Tufts, and third against Maine.

Last week at Maine Bill MacDonough of Jamaica Plain joined the 600-yarders and turned in a surprising 1m. 17.2s. clocking. He roared away in the last turn, overtook Sullivan, and beat him by half a yard, much to the surprise of both of them.

During the season Northeastern has won 31 of a possible 36 points in the 600, the loss at Brown marring the record. Inasmuch as all five of the boys will return next year, Tatton is not worrying particularly about either the 300 or the 600.

Whalers Get Two Spots on M. I. T. All-Star Quintet

New Bedford High's basketball team may have bowed to Lynn English in the finals of the Eastern Massachusetts interscholastic basketball tournament at the M. I. T. Hangar Saturday night, but today's all-tournament quintet provided the Whalers with a consolation prize.

The New Bedford team, highly regarded by many followers of the sport and rated as one of the best-balanced aggregations in the Tech tournament in years, placed two players on the first team, while its other three are named among eight honorable mentions. The team, as usual, is the pick of the three officials, Edward M. Kelleher, George Clark, and James Parker, and is the tournament's official all-star aggregation.

The first team selections from New Bedford are Riley, also selected as captain, forward; and Monteiro, guard, who scored 26 and 19 points, respectively, in the tourney. Lynn English, the champion, also placed two on the aggregation. They are Bogart, with 28 points, and Nicketakis, who scored a similar number, forward and guard, respectively. Center honors were awarded to Perry of Somerville.

Players picked for honorable mention and their point total are Palmeiri (18), Sowa (22), and Townsend (22), all of New Bedford; Murphy, Lynn English (15); Brady, Peabody (10); Lipson, Lynn Classical (16); Sharry, Somerville (14), and SeSantis, Quincy (7).

Semi-Pro Guide

Did you know there will be more than 1,000 new leagues organized in semi-pro baseball next spring and 30,000 teams will participate in a nation-wide tournament program, district and state, climaxed by the annual event to determine the National Semi-Pro Championship at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 11 to 23?

All this is made known in the 1939 National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide, now off the press.

The Semi-Pro Guide presents much interesting reading material for the baseball fan with the new 1939 playing rules in detachable book form. The guides are on sale through leading sporting goods stores or orders will be accepted direct by National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Box 2202, Wichita, Kan.

Yale Elects

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale basketball team, ending its season with a 42-29 victory over Harvard, elected co-captains for next year, Tom Erickson of Oak Park, Ill., a guard, and Al Stevens of Wallingford, center. Both are juniors.

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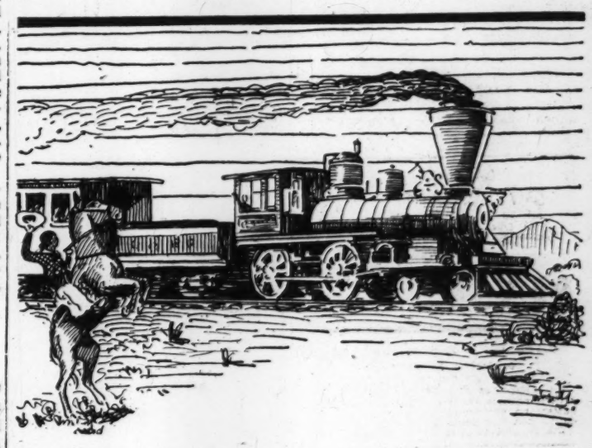


Trans-continental

Wood-burning "iron horses" with huge "balloon stacks" drew early trains across the continent. Today you may choose between a streamlined train or an aeroplane in planning a transcontinental trip from travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Blake and Schriner Struggle for N. H. L. Scoring Honors—British Boating

Conacher, Boston Rookie, Leading League in Goals

MONTREAL, March 14 (AP)—Hector (Toe) Blake of the Montreal Canadiens and Dave (Sweeney) Schriner of the New York Americans have only two more games in which to settle their argument over the 1939 National Hockey League scoring championship and so far the only sure thing about it is that neither of them will break any records.

Heading Parade

Blake, the leader, scored three goals last week and Schriner drew three assists. Thus they remained only two points apart at the head of the parade, Blake with 43 points and Schriner with 41. Those totals are fairly impressive, but back in 1929-30 Cooney Weiland of Boston scored 43 goals and added 30 assists for an all-time record of 73 points and two seasons later Joe Primeau of Toronto set up a mark of 37 assists.

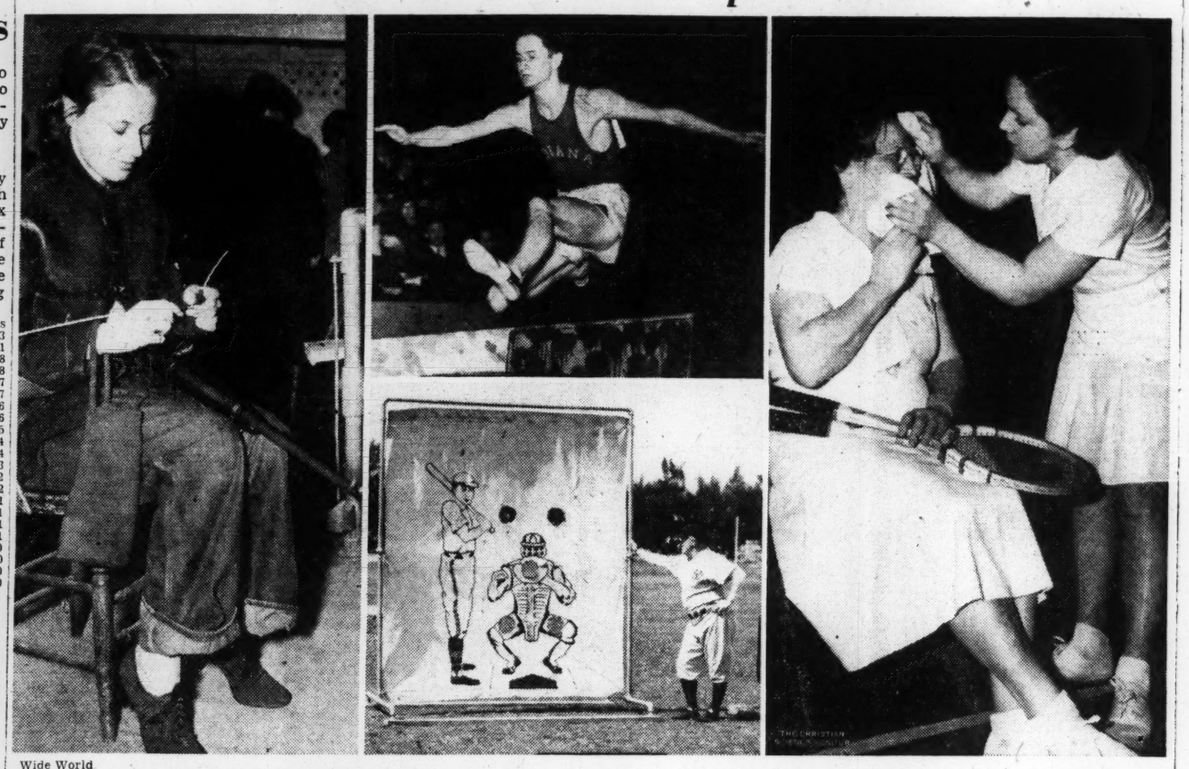
The only record breaker this year is Nels Stewart of the Americans, who breaks a record every time he scores a point. He rang up his 16th goal of the season and the 317th of his long major league career at Chicago last Sunday to bring his total for 14 seasons to an even 500 points. No other National Leaguer ever made as many as 300 goals.

22 Goals for Roy

In actual goals this season, Roy Conacher, Boston rookie, leads with 22, one ahead of Blake and Alex Shibicky of the New York Rangers. Schriner and Bill Cowley of Boston have 30 assists apiece while Paul Haynes of Montreal is one behind. Records of the leading scorers:

	Gls	Asts	Pts
Blake, Canadiens	21	22	43
Schriner, Americans	11	30	41
Anderson, Americans	12	26	38
Gottselig, Chicago	15	23	38
Barry, Detroit	12	25	37
Cowley, Boston	7	30	37
C. Smith, Rangers	18	18	36
Apps, Toronto	14	22	36
Carr, Americans	17	18	35
Howe, Detroit	15	19	34
Haynes, Canadiens	5	29	34
Stewart, Americans	16	17	33
N. Colville, Rangers	16	16	32
Conacher, Boston	22	10	32
Watson, Rangers	13	18	31
Gagnon, Canadiens	10	21	31
Wiseman, Americans	12	19	31
Schmidt, Boston	14	17	31
Drillon, Toronto	18	12	30
Shibicky, Rangers	21	9	30
Bauer, Boston	13	17	30
Hextall, Rangers	16	14	30

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: Jean Yocum of the George Washington University women's rifle team calmly knits as she waits her turn in match with Drexel University. Center (upper): Thomas Deckard of Indiana winning the 3,000-meter steeplechase in the national indoor A. A. U. meet in New York. Center (lower): Pitching screen at Miller Huggins Field, Yankee Scout Paul Krichell is standing by. Right: Norma Taubele of New York attends mother after defeating her in recent national indoor tennis tournament.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Baseball Stamp

What will the design of the new United States baseball postage stamp be? It will be recalled that Postmaster General James A. Farley announced some time ago that such a stamp would be issued by the United States Government. It is to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the invention of the game by Gen. Abner Doubleday at Cooperstown, N. Y.

That the Government should recognize the event in this way is most pleasing to baseball fans and stamp collectors. It is also most appropriate, for baseball is recognized as the national sport of the United States. Millions of Americans play and watch the game each year, and every year finds it becoming more and more popular.

Other Sport Stamps

This is not the first time that a country has issued a stamp in commemoration of a sporting event. So far as we know, Greece was the first to do such a thing. Several of the old Greek stamps had pictures of athletes on them, and when the Olympic Games were renewed at Athens in 1896, a series of stamps was issued to commemorate them. Other countries have followed this idea since then.

When the games were held in the United States in 1932, three stamps were issued by the United States Government. One commemorated the winter sports held at Lake Placid, while the other two were for the main games at Los Angeles. The winter sport one represented a skier, while one of the stamps for the main games represented a runner and the other a discus thrower.

What Will the New Stamp Be?

A straw vote is now being conducted to determine what the design of the baseball stamp is to be. It is being conducted by the People's Rally of the air. Two radio programs have already been held over the Mutual Network, and the third will be held at 3:30 p. m. next Sunday. This Network also invites anyone to send in to it his preference as to whose portrait shall go on the stamp. Postal regulations prevent a living person being named.

If you are interested in the question you are asked to send in your choice to the People's Rally, 9 East Fortieth Street, New York City, as soon as possible. As the stamp is to represent the National game, it is most appropriate that its design should be determined by the majority of those who love the sport, and it is to be hoped that there will be a large expression of opinion on the subject.

Should Represent the Sport

While the question is as to whose portrait shall go on the stamp, it is our opinion that the stamp might well be more representative of baseball if some feature of the game were depicted rather than the picture of someone who has been prominently connected with it. Picking one person for such an honor would certainly be a most difficult task, especially as no living man could be selected.

If it is to be the portrait of a man, then it seems as if it should be the man who started the game—General Doubleday. We fail to see how anyone could have as good a claim on the honor as the one responsible for its inauguration.

His portrait has the place of honor in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, while those who have since played a prominent part in the sport, either as player, manager, or executive, are represented by plaques of equal size and prominence. So, if it is to be a portrait, we vote for General Doubleday.

Some Phase of the Game

It is our opinion, however, that it would be better to have the design represent some phase of the game. This would be following the same plan as has been adopted in the issuing of other sport stamps. There are many features of the game which could be selected from that would clearly represent the sport. In fact, one of them might be more generally recognized as representing baseball than would the portrait of some person.

When the stamp commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the incandescent electric light was issued, the design showed an electric bulb, and what could be more appropriate in the case of baseball than to have it represented by some one of the implements used in playing it?

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Ex-Boston Players With Syracuse

SARASOTA, Fla., March 14—Seeds from the Grapefruit League . . . Charley Gehringer starts his sixteenth season with the Detroit Tigers . . . The Fowlerville, Mich., boy still has second base to himself . . . This will be No. 14 for Mel Ott, who came to John McGraw at Sarasota as a catcher . . . One of the few stars in the majors without minor league experience . . . Ted Lyons is another . . . So is Danny MacFayden . . . Gabby Hartnett, Willis Hudlin and Luke Sewell spent only one campaign in the bushes . . . Mervyn Shea and Manager Del Baker will tour the coaching lines for the Tigers . . . Shea formerly caught for the Red Sox.

Mulcahy, Passeau, Mutcher and Hollingsworth will be the Big Four hill staff of the Phillies . . . Jim Henry, who had several trials with the Red Sox, is working for a place on the Phil staff . . . He was bought from Minneapolis . . . Watch Van Mungo this year . . . He won only four games in '38, but now he's battling for another fat pay check . . . Fred Fitzsimmons, whom Bill Terry turned loose, is now the highest-salaried Dodger hurler . . . Freddy goes over the $12,000 level . . . Incidentally, Terry could use his knuckle ball right now.

Buck Newsom, Howard Mills and Johnny Marcum will do the bulk of the St. Louis Browns' pitching . . . The Syracuse (International League) roster carries several names familiar to Boston: Ray Benge, Bob Brown, Dick Midkiff, George Hockette, Johnny Kroner, Howard Meyers and Manager Dick Porter . . . Wonder if Porter still "wiggles" up at that plate? . . . But he always could hit them . . . Les Mallon, the former Bee who led Texas League hitters in '37 and who stayed out of organized baseball last year, is trying a comeback with Dallas.

Cincinnati says the "experts" can forget about Bill McKechnie's widely-discussed second base problem . . . Lonnie Frey is the boy who will fill the hole . . . Frey's weakness in the past has been double plays . . . But a Reds' fan points out that the club made 194 double plays in 1928, to establish an all-time big league record, but finished fifth in the National League . . . In '31 they equalled their own standard and came home last . . . Chicago's Cubs boast five players who have been team captains in the past: Billy Herman, Manager Gabby Hartnett, Woody English, Gus Mancuso and Dick Bartell . . . Herman is present field general of the Bruins.

Buddy Rosar, star rookie catcher of the Yankees and the boy who figures to eventually fill Bill Dickey's shoes, was the Double A batting champ last season . . . Hit .386 for Newark . . . Of the Yankees who went through the 1927 and '28 World Series without defeat, only Gehrig, Gomez, Dickey, Ruffing, Crosetti and Jorgens are still around the club . . . Don Hurst, the old first baseman, is plotting a comeback with Los Angeles . . . Detroit is the only American League club which never has lost 100 games in a season . . . Having been hit twice by line drives this spring, Freddy Frankhouse wears shin guards while hurling batting practice for the Bees.

Bill Terry will handle the third base coaching for the Giants, with Pancho Snyder moving over to first . . . Bob Quinn believes that the ideal winter program for big leaguers includes a three or four mile run every day . . . Honus Wagner always maintained that the best way to get in shape in the spring, was to keep in shape during the winter . . . The top-notch players never allow themselves to get far out . . . Charley Keller, the new Yankee outfield sensation, swings a 40-ounce bat, the heaviest in camp . . . They all told Manager Del Baker, Detroit, that young Fred Hutchinson came out of Seattle without a fast ball . . . Well, maybe, says Baker, but don't let him hit you with it.

Football Union To Confer With English League

MANCHESTER, England, March 14 (CP Cable)—Delegates to a meeting of the English football Players' Union last night decided to ask the Football League to confer with a Union delegation regarding proposals for increased wages and better conditions. Demands made at a secret players' meeting Feb. 27 were approved by the gathering.

Strike action, if other methods failed to give them better conditions, was threatened by the men at the meeting last month. Chief demand was for increase of the maximum wage from eight pounds to nine pounds (about $38 to $42) a week.

The players also wanted a minimum wage of four pounds weekly through the year, more compensation for injured players, doubling of cup-tie bonuses and talent money payable to clubs finishing at the top of the four divisions and representation on the English Football League Jubilee Fund.

Pacific Coast Hockey League
(1938-39 Final Standing)

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Portland	31	9	8	180	114	70
Seattle	21	21	6	168	167	48
Vancouver	15	24	9	139	195	39
Spokane	14	27	7	144	155	35

Amateur Tourney On Denver Court Is Past Halfway

DENVER, Colo., March 14 (AP)—A hair-raising one-point victory by Northwestern Oklahoma Teachers, thanks to a long, accurate shot by substitute guard Pete Jayroe four seconds before the game ended, gave the National A. A. U. basketball tournament its first big thrill yesterday.

Five college teams and the hefty Kansas City Martin Oilers stayed on the winning side at the second full-day program as the cage marathon passed the halfway mark.

Jayroe's Shot

Jayroe's nick-of-time shot snatched a 37-36 victory for the Teachers from Alva, Okla., over the rangy New Mexico Normal team, which had rallied staunchly in the second half to take what seemed a safe lead.

The Martin Oilers, featuring two players who won all-America honors with the 1938 champion Kansas City, Kan., Healeys, put on an artistic second-half show that swept the Akron, Ohio, O'Neil's into a 52-24 defeat. Blond Frank (Buck) Weaver, coach of last year's tournament kingpins, is now pilot of the Oilers.

Doane College, which won this season's title in the Nebraska Collegiate Athletic Conference, started the day's play with an interesting 41-36 triumph over Phillips University of Enid, Okla.

A big and fast Weber Junior College team from Ogden, Utah, Intermountain A. A. U. champion for the second successive year, passed and shot the Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers into a tailspin, 46 to 30.

Outplay Arkansas S. T.

Colorado College of the Rocky Mountain Conference gave the mile-high area its second win in a row by outplaying Arkansas State Teachers of Conway, 45 to 29.

Texas ball-handling, as demonstrated by the Sam Houston Teachers of Huntsville, was too much for the Frederick, Md., Hershbergers to solve and the Teachers rolled up an easy 58-to-31 triumph.

The St. Petersburg, Fla., team, drawn for the first game, failed to appear and its opponent, the Wichita, Kan., Universals, was given a free ride into the second round.

Longest Cricket Match in History

DURBAN, South Africa, March 14 (CP Cable)—The final England-South Africa test stretched yesterday into the longest cricket match in history. With eight full days playing time, the marathon contest broke a record established in 1929 when Australia defeated England by five wickets at Melbourne in the concluding test that season.

When stumps were drawn yesterday, England, with seven wickets in hand, needed 200 runs for victory. Sterling performances by William Edrich, Paul Gibb and Wally Hammond marked the play when the invaders carried their second innings total from 253 for one to 496 for three wickets. England's first innings closed for 316 runs, the Springboks making totals of 530 and 481.

U. S. Women Lose In English Play

BRISTOL, England, March 13 (AP)—Anne Page and Elizabeth Pearson of Philadelphia, the last United States survivors, were eliminated in the semifinal round of the West of England Women's Squash Racquets Championship yesterday. Miss Page lost to Mrs. S. C. Dawney, 9—3, 8—10, 6—9, 9—6, 9—7, while Lady Katharine Cairns beat Miss Pearson, 9—6, 9—5, 10—8.

Eastern Swimming

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (AP)—Franklin and Marshall College won the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Championship March 11 by nosing out the defending champions, Pittsburgh, 48 to 45, in the annual competition.

And Talking of . . . Motor Cruising

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Club on London Waters

LONDON—When paddling a canoe diagonally across England, from Whitstable on the south-east coast to the River Dee estuary on the north-west, I formed the conclusion that the little-known canalways of England hold many unexplored possibilities for pleasure cruising.

So it was particularly interesting the other day to lunch with Mr P. M. Myers, a gentleman who proposes that these possibilities should be explored and has founded a club for this very purpose—right here in London.

Pleasure cruising is not a new thing on the canals—it has been on an organized basis on the Shropshire Union waterway for at least three years—but it is a new thing to be organized on those canal stretches that run through and near London. And it has proved to be a most attractive notion. Judging by the fact that 40 people have already become members of the new West London Motor Cruising Club, founded by Myers on Oct. 20 last year, and due to take the first cruise of its inaugural season on Saturday, April 15.

Club's Address

Mr. Myers a Yorkshireman on the London advertising staff of a newspaper, is one of those folk who are particularly happy in their leisure if they can play around with a boat. So he took to playing around with a 14-foot motor launch on the Grand Union Canal in the region of the Pleasure Boat Inn, Ealing Road, Alperton, Middlesex—the address of the Club's headquarters at the present time.

Now the Grand Union Canal, an amalgamation of several canals, used to be one of Britain's main commercial arteries, before the railways came snorting onto the scene, and it runs from the Regent's Canal Dock at Limehouse away up to Birmingham in the Midlands. The section of the canal that Myers used was what is known as the "Paddington Arm" which, explored in the easterly or Limehouse direction, afford's a sort of back view of London that you can hardly imagine unless you have seen it. Some of it—near the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, for example—is very beautiful indeed, some spots are very odd, and others look like glimpses of Venice seen through a piece of dirty glass.

Delightful Scenery

Explored in the opposite direction the Canal—a narrow, shallow ribbon of water with rolling meadows on either side—takes you through the heart of some of the most delightful scenery in the south of England. So members of the West London Motor Cruising Club talk enthusiastically of making long trips in that direction, tying up the boat each night for a small mooring fee. That, however, is not the full extent of their projected activities, for, with time to spare, they can easily cruise into the Thames and go up river or down to Southend, the sea and the south coast.

The maximum dimensions for the motor-craft used by club members in the London area are: draught, 4ft. (elsewhere 3ft. to 3ft. 6in.) beam, 14ft, (elsewhere 7ft. to 12ft. 6in.); length 75ft. and height above water-line, 7ft. 9in. The maximum speed permissible is six m. p. h., but it is preferred that members should be content with something rather less than that.

The canal, of course, is very plentifully supplied with locks, but between Southall and Slough, on the outskirts of London, there are 31 miles of water quite innocent of such things.

Enthusiastic Response

When Myers began his pleasure cruising in March of last year, he found only one person at the same game. But it struck him that many more people would be at it if they appreciated the opportunities existing. A public announcement of the possible formation of a Club drew an enthusiastic response and the first social gathering held was supported by a company of 130. Now 17 boats are to be seen at the Club's moorings by the Canal Bridge at Abbey Road, Park Royal, N. W. 10.

So, you see, for an annual subscription of 10s. 6d. plus £5. 5s. for a Canal Pass, and charges at such locks as you use, it is possible now, to go motor-cruising from and in London under the pennant of the West London Motor Cruising Club, which most appropriately carries the red cross featured in the City's armorial bearings.

Topical

Cruising scene on the Grand Union Canal. But not for pleasure in this case. The West London Motor Cruising Club members have still to come along.

Grayson Resigns at Stanford

PALO ALTO, Calif., March 14 (AP)—Robert H. "Bobby" Grayson, Stanford's great fullback of 1933, '34 and '35, has resigned as assistant football coach at Stanford, Dr. Thomas A. Storey, Director of Athletics, said today.

Dr. Storey said Grayson will enter a three-months school with an oil company with the expectation of advancing to a good position.

New Court Mark Set in Tourney At Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, March 14 (AP)—Peru Normal of Peru, Neb., upset the highly touted High Point College Panthers 55 to 46 in the final game of the first day's play in the National Intercollegiate Basketball Tournament here last night.

High Point, tri-state champions and holders of the Carolinas' A. A. U. title, trailed 30 to 27 at the half.

Peru Normal joined Glenville, W. Va., State, Southwestern College, Westminster, Maryville Teachers, Culver-Stockton, Augustana of Rock Island, Ill., and East Texas Teachers in the second round as the result of the first day's play.

The Texas Teachers from Commerce, Texas, subdued the Southwestern Missouri Teachers from Springfield, 68 to 45, to earn the highest total ever registered in the meet. Marshall College of Huntington, W. Va., defeated Peru Normal a year ago, 67 to 60, for the old mark.

Thompson Off To Scout Men For Hawk Six

CHICAGO, March 14 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks, cellar team of the National Hockey League, have started a long-range rebuilding program.

Plans for bringing new faces into the Hawk lineup were announced yesterday shortly after Manager Paul Thompson was re-signed for next season. Thompson will spend the remainder of the spring scouting for new players while his assistant, Carl Voss, directs the team in its remaining three games.

Thompson said the "Black Hawks have gone to seed," and added: "Every amateur—senior or junior—who gives any indication of having professional hockey ability will be given a contract and taken to training camp next fall."

He said he would go to Western Canada to look over players in the amateur cup play-offs.

"We do not expect to get a hockey team or even a player for our 1939-40 squad out of this western junket," Thompson said. "Our chief interest lies in obtaining likely prospects and developing them.

"That has been the Black Hawks trouble all along. In fact, it is a fault that has resulted in the deplorable condition of five teams in the league. Those who have had the patience to develop players and the foresight to round them up several years ago—meaning, of course, the New York Rangers and Boston Bruins—have good hockey teams. The others have suddenly collapsed and are forced to start from scratch."

Canadian Henley

TORONTO, March 14 (CP)—The Royal Canadian Henley at St. Catharines, Ont., will be held July 27-29, inclusive, it was decided recently at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen. Results of the Henley will be considered as a basis of recommendations to the Olympic Committee for crews to represent Canada at the 1940 Olympic Games in Finland.

The Canadian National Exhibition Regatta at Toronto will be set at a later date. It was announced the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of the United States will hold its annual regatta at Detroit Boat Club, Belle Isle, Mich., July 21-22.

An invitation was received for Canadian crews to compete at the Royal Henley Regatta, Henley-on-Thames, England, July 5-8, inclusive.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 13

St. Louis (N) 6, Cincinnati (N) 3.
New York (N) 6, Brooklyn (N) 5 (11 innings).

Budge Wins Third Match

PHILADELPHIA, March 14 (AP)—Don Budge scored his third straight victory over Fred Perry in their professional tennis tour last night, beating the Englishman in straight sets, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

A small crowd of less than 1,500 at the Arena saw the Californian win the first set at love, then come from behind to take the second and third.

Columbia Hoop Captain

NEW YORK (AP)—Jack Naylor of Westbury, N. Y., a junior, has been elected captain of the Columbia varsity basketball team for 1939-1940. A forward, he was eighteenth among Eastern Intercollegiate League scorers this season with 69 points.

Naylor also has been a substitute halfback on the football team the last two seasons, and is an infielder on the baseball team.

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Boston Amusements—'Philadelphia Story' and 'Skylark' Open

Katharine Hepburn Returns In New Comedy at Colonial

By L. A. Sloper

Katharine Hepburn and Philip Barry—a pair of names to dazzle many a theatergoer. Star and author—which do you place first? It is news that Miss Hepburn is again bidding for success on the stage. It is always news when Mr. Barry writes a play. They shared honors when "The Philadelphia Story" opened at the Colonial Theater last night, under the Theater Guild banner.

Certainly Miss Hepburn has a more promising vehicle than heretofore. "The Lake" didn't do very well, "Jane Eyre" wasn't quite the thing. It looks as if "The Philadelphia Story" might be.

Katharine Hepburn

As for Mr. Barry, in giving Miss Hepburn a comedy adapted to her talents, he has returned to his earlier manner. "The Philadelphia Story" is quite unlike "The Joyous Season" or "Here Comes the Clowns." It reverts to the style of "Hotel Universe" and "The Animal Kingdom." It is sophisticated, smart, clever, brittle.

The first acts of plays of this type are always depressing; more so now than they were in the twenties, when they were more at home in their time. They are so consciously clever, the repartee sparkles so bravely. But such an uninterrupted flow of wit can be sustained by only a few writers through the ages. The ordinarily brilliant man has to resort to clichés, to bromidiums, and finally to plain profanity to sustain the laughs.

* * *

If the playwright has no more to offer, this goes on through the evening. But Mr. Barry usually has some foundation stuff beneath his mockery, something he wants to bring to our attention. Often he is not clear about what he wants to say, but he wants desperately to say something. And so he generally holds our interest. Moreover, he does not turn his play into a debate. He invests it with emotional as well as intellectual values.

His "Philadelphia Story" is told in a country house not far from Independence Square. The Seth Lords belong to the sporting set. From this set Mr. Barry selects for study a spirited girl whose marriage has gone on the rocks because she has no sympathy for her husband's weakness, which is drinking. She is about to marry a man whom she admires because he has raised himself from the coal fields to a position of power. The night before the wedding, under the influence of champagne, she is involved in an escapade with a reporter. This adventure brings her to a realization of shortcomings in herself. When her fiancé balks at the altar, the reporter offers to take his place. But it is her first husband, who has been standing by, who understands her, and she turns back to him.

A very worldly-wise little comedy, a not implausible report on some people who are of no great consequence in themselves, but who have, by virtue of inheritance, a certain charm and a certain fundamental soundness of character which persists in spite of irregularities of conduct.

* * *

The piece is well constructed, too, up to the final few minutes. There, the girl's speech to the waiting wedding guests is neither plausible nor well managed, and what happens after it is anti-climactic. If that can be fixed, the play will be satisfactory as a play.

And what of Miss Hepburn? The heroine's part is well suited to her. She can present the hard surface, and she can also suggest the bewilderment of the girl underneath the surface, as those who remember her Alice Adams (in the movies) will understand. She has not yet learned the full use of her voice, which remains flat and colorless. She is often too much the ingénue, too girlish in movement for a young woman of Tracy Lord's experience, too easily satisfied with the triumph of personal charm. But there are flashes of something better, which may burn more steadily later.

Joseph Cotten makes an attractive fellow of the first husband, Van Heflin projects vividly the character of the reporter, Shirley Booth wisecracks deftly, Frank Fenton is believable as the fiancé, Dan Tobin is a pleasant brother. The other members of the family are played mostly in farcical vein which detracts from the comedic quality of the piece, or in routine manner. There is a "brat" who is notably successful in making her role objectionable. The first-night audience lingered to recall the players several times.

'Philadelphia Story'

Colonial Theater — The Theater Guild presents "The Philadelphia Story," a new comedy by Philip Barry, directed by Robert B. Sinclair, designed and lighted by Robert Edmond Jones. Beginning March 13, 1939. The cast:

Dinah Lord ..... Lenor Lonergan
Margaret Lord ..... Vera Allen
Tracy Lord ..... Katharine Hepburn
Alexander Lord ..... Dan Tobin
Thomas ..... Owen Coll
William Tracy ..... Forrest Orr
Elizabeth Imbrie .... Shirley Booth
Macaulay Connor ... Van Heflin
George Kittredge .. Frank Fenton
C. K. Dexter Haven .. Joseph Cotten
(By Courtesy of Mercury Theater)
Edward ..... Philip Foster
Seth Lord ..... Nicholas Joy
May ..... Myrtle Tannahill
Elsie ..... Lorraine Bate
Mac ..... Hayden Rorke

Gertrude Lawrence in Two Scenes From 'Skylark'

At the left she faces a third-act crisis with Glenn Anders, and at the right a second-act outburst by Donald Cook. Both scenes are from Samson Raphaelson's play at the Shubert.

Gertrude Lawrence Skims Through a Triangle Comedy

By Edwin F. Melvin

Gertrude Lawrence has turned from the problems of "Susan and God" to the domestic complications of Samson Raphaelson's new play, "Skylark." Perhaps the New England weather had something to do with it, but last night it was a "Skylark" that did not soar quite so lightly as might be wished, and unlike Shelley's it could hardly be said to "pour forth its heart in profuse strains of unpremeditated art."

On the contrary it is a clever specimen that changes the direction of its flight sufficiently to keep earthbound watchers a little uncertain of its landing place—always a sound rule for triangle drama—and finally ends its flight with its feathers intact. Nothing very profound has been accomplished, and for the most part it has kept its audience interested. Mr. Raphaelson, who is chiefly responsible, is skilful in arranging the dialogue for such exercises. John Golden has assembled a capable cast to keep Miss Lawrence company. And Donald Oenslager has designed an attractive living room somewhere in the vicinity of New York as setting for the action.

* * *

The story begins on the tenth wedding anniversary of a seemingly happy married couple. He (Donald Cook) is a prosperous and rising advertising man. She (Miss Lawrence) apparently has everything that a devoted wife might wish. But if all were completely placid there would be no play.

So it appears that the husband has become increasingly immersed in his work, and that his wife suspects his job has usurped the first place in his affections. Due to a drunken lawyer (Glenn Anders), who refers indiscriminately to his masculine acquaintances as "pal" and his feminine friends as "lassie," the suspicion becomes a certainty. Her husband's proposal that his wife bow to the insult of a wealthy client's wife brings the situation to climax, and a divorce seems inevitable.

But Mr. Raphaelson and his "Skylark" have only begun their flight. Soon they are off on another tack. The husband has a trick or two in reserve, as he seemingly acceeds to his life's wishes yet continues in his own course. The lawyer too is not without resource as he paints the picture of a world of adventure and travel to tempt the wife from her moorings.

* * *

So much as anything, Mr. Raphaelson seems to be trying to contrast the burdens of success with the assumed pleasures of irresponsibility. It is not very clearly expressed nor very convincing. It never goes very far below the surface. Some of it seems rather artificial and contrived. The wife is an unstable creature who veers first in one direction and then in another.

It is the sort of part that Miss Lawrence decorates skilfully as she skims through speeches that from others might seem forced. Her manner is a compound of playfulness and affection with a dash of seriousness. It is never deeply moving acting. But it is pleasurable to watch.

Mr. Cook measures up sufficiently to the needs of the brisk businessman who admires his wife but never quite understands her. Walter Gilbert and William David are an amusing pair of business associates who try to straighten out the tangle in "merchandising" terms. Lee Patrick is the thoroughly despicable wife of the rich client; Mr. Anders a rather vague and puzzling dreamer-in-the-rough as the lawyer.

The play is not a masterpiece. But it serves for display of Miss Lawrence's talents.

'Skylark'

'Skylark'—At the Shubert. Play in three acts by Samson Raphaelson, produced by John Golden, with settings by Donald Oenslager, and with a cast as follows:

Ned Franklin ..... William David
George Gorell ..... Walter Gilbert
Fauntley ..... Horace Sinclair
Paulette Valentine ..... Lee Patrick
Mrs. Franklin ..... Ann Driscoll
Tony Kenyon ..... Donald Cook
Lydia Kenyon ..... Gertrude Lawrence
Harley Valentine ..... Robert Burton
Bill Blake ..... Glenn Anders
Greta ..... Olga Hansen

Prints at Yamanaka's

By Dorothy Adlow

Masters of Japanese wood-block prints are being shown in the Walnut Gallery of Yamanaka & Company on Boylston Street.

Bostonians are familiar with the best that has come from this famous school of graphic art. Shrewd collectors purchased fine examples years ago when the Ukiyoe School was first recognized for its peculiar merits. While collectors penetrated far beyond the limits of this popular art and recognized the genius of earlier Japanese masters, they were still aware of the special qualities of these prints, dispensed commonly and inexpensively in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. There are still painters among us who show the influence of the colored print, blending the eastern conventions of flatness and decoration with western naturalism, for better or worse. Better off are the artists who have learned the lesson of clarity and succinctness, who have studied the qualities of abstraction.

Yamanaka's has placed on display some choice prints which show the scope of the Ukiyoe School, the outstanding craftsmen, and their superlative characteristics. There are first come handsome portraits in which the large heads are drawn in simplified contours, the features indicated briefly. Contrast is striking between pallid complexions and vivid black hair, delicate modulations of tone in costumes. What appeals to the Westerner is the extraordinary command over line, the assurance of the hand which manages to say so much in so little.

How refreshing this stenographic method of personal portrayal must have been to the radical painters of half a century ago who were submerged in clouds of shadow, and who had lost entirely the zest of line in elaborated subtleties of atmosphere. The Japanese print came to light in Paris and London at a very opportune moment when artists of the advance guard were seeking refreshment from overbearing traditions, and release from outworn conventions. The eastern viewpoint was a revelation. Other influences were acknowledged from more remote sources.

There are some handsome portraits by Sharaku. A portrait by Utamaro, has an interesting background of mica. There are two prints of Hiroshige's Hundred Views of Yedo, and some waterfall scenes of Hokusai; also his famous "The Wave." There are examples of the Fuji series. There are prints of Hiroshige's Bird and Flower series. Other printmakers of note represented at Yamanaka's are Kiyonaga, Shunsho and Harunobu.

* * *

Exhibition at Y. W. C. A.

A selection of pictures and sculptures made by members of the Federal Art Project are on exhibition at the Y. W. C. A. on Stuart Street. Outstanding painters on the Project are represented, namely Vernon Smith, Howard Gibbs, Edward Landon, Blanche Lazzell, Karl Knaths, Benjamin Katcoff. The pictures show the varying tendencies of artists many of whom continue to paint in the manner of the Paris School. What is especially interesting is the fact that these painters perform with gusto, and that they do not seem to fall into the obvious stylizations which have deadlocked many a painter of today.

Two Film Houses to Open New Movies Wednesday

Two changes in the current list of movies are in prospect for Wednesday. At the Fine Arts, "Grand Illusion" is concluding a run of 10 weeks tonight, and will be succeeded tomorrow by the Russian film, "Professor Mamlock." At the Keith Memorial "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man" and "Beauty for the Asking" are departing and will be followed by "The Duke of West Point," and "The Three Musketeers" in a double bill. There will be preview showings tonight of "The Duke of West Point."

To Talk on Theater

"The American Theater Comes of Age" first in a series of Drama Forum lectures will be given on March 22 by Miss Lydia LeBaron Walker, newly appointed drama editor of the Cambridge School for Authors, at 140 Newbury Street, Boston. Dr. David M. Cheney is editor-in-chief. Admission to nonmembers will be by guest card only, secured in advance by application. "Adventures in Criticism" will be the subject on March 29. These lectures will precede the playwriting discussions which take place at 9 o'clock, at the first of which "Stage Struck Authors" will be the subject.

RecreationalDance

In the Rhythmic Activities session at Boston University last evening, Walter Terry, dance critic for the Boston Herald, talking on early dance forms, spoke of physical exuberance as one of the fundamentals of the dance.

Mary Starks, dancer and teacher, whose lecture-demonstration on Dance for Lay Groups occupied the latter half of the program, aptly and apparently without premeditation illustrated this theme.

The six or eight girls participating came from schools, offices or shops, were clothed in short bright skirts—shades of red, green, purple and brown—over their gray leotards, and gave every evidence of thoroughly enjoying the gay rhythms of their demonstration performance.

Miss Starks spoke of improvisation as a factor in dance education, said that as one used what one knew in the vocabulary of movement, as in any other vocabulary, one became more receptive and was gradually able to enlarge that vocabulary. She spoke also of the awakening of movement awareness through dance, of the overtones of group consciousness, or communal awareness; that group dancing gives; of the lift to the spirit and the increased understanding of one's fellows. Joining in the final sequences, she herself gave a good example of vigorous joy in dance.

Both young persons spoke sincerely and well. These meetings are informal occasions, providing opportunities for workers in the different branches of rhythmic activities to present their points of view to the best of their ability, and do not call for critical analyses. They are addressed to students, who take notes and work for marks. But they are open to the layman who finds pleasure in the dance, or to those who would find pleasure in it if they took advantage of these little journeys of discovery.

An occasion of general interest is announced in the appearance of Ruth St. Denis on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 8:30, in John Hancock Hall, as a special feature of the Rhythmic Activities Course.

Miss St. Denis's subject will be "Dance as Spiritual Expression." At the conclusion of her lecture she will give her dance-group, "Studies in Stained Glass—The Madonna."

Next week, on Monday evening, Hanya Holm, assisted by members of her studio group, will conduct the lecture-demonstration. M. L.

G. & S. Premieres

The first Gilbert and Sullivan opera was a trifle known as "Thespis" presented at the Gaiety Theater, London, on Dec. 26, 1871. The real first success of the pair was "Trial by Jury" at the Royalty on March 25, 1875. It ran for 128 times. Then came in succession:

"The Sorcerer" produced at the Opera Comique on Nov. 17, 1877, ran 175 times.

"H. M. S. Pinafore" produced at the Opera Comique on May 25, 1878, ran 700 times.

"The Pirates of Penzance" produced at the Opera Comique on April 3, 1880, ran 363 times. This opera was first presented for copyright purpose, at the Royal Bijou Theater, Paignton, South Devon, England. This seaside resort is adjacent to Torquay, where the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company was playing "Pinafore" on Dec. 30, 1879. (At this performance, Richard Mansfield played "Major-General Stanley.") The first public performance was given at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, 1879.

"Patience," produced at the Opera Comique on April 23, 1881, ran 610 times.

"Iolanthe," produced at the Savoy Theater, Nov. 25, 1882, ran 398 times.

"Princess Ida," produced at the Savoy Theater, Jan. 5, 1884, ran 246 times.

"The Mikado," produced at the Savoy Theater, March 14, 1885, ran 672 times.

"Ruddigore," produced at the Savoy Theater, Jan. 22, 1887, ran 288 times.

"The Yeomen of the Guard," produced at the Savoy Theater, Oct. 3, 1888, ran 423 times.

"The Gondoliers," produced at the Savoy Theater, Dec. 7, 1889, ran 554 times.

"Utopia, Limited," produced at the Savoy Theater, Oct. 7, 1893, ran 245 times.

"The Grand Duke," produced at the Savoy Theater, March 7, 1896, ran 123 times.

John Barbirolli Conducts For First Time in Boston

Bostonians have now had an opportunity to savor the musicality of one of the youngest conductors of a major orchestra in the country. It is particularly fitting that his appearance in this city should have been under the aegis of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and from the cordial reception which John Barbirolli and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra received in Symphony Hall last night, it is evident that the work of this young man and his organization was greatly enjoyed.

With the orchestra as soloist came Artur Schnabel to play the Beethoven Concerto No. 5 in E flat major ("Emperor"). For orchestral numbers Mr. Barbirolli chose the Overture "The Roman Carnival" by Berlioz, the Scherzo in G minor from the Octet for Strings, Op. 20, by Mendelssohn, and the Brahms Symphony No. 2.

It is regrettable circumstance that Boston is not more often hostess to visiting orchestras, and at a price within the reach of the general public. There is something very stimulating in a performance of familiar music by accomplished musicians under expert guidance. This orchestra last appeared in Boston three years ago under the guidance of Arturo Toscanini, and since that time Mr. Barbirolli has drilled it earnestly and well.

* * *

Mr. Barbirolli's methods of conducting are peculiarly his own. His beat is very decisive and this quality is transmitted to his men, in turn to be exhibited in performance. The opening measures of the "Roman Carnival," for instance, were sharply drawn, also tart in accent, yet through the central portion of the work, Mr. Barbirolli summoned a legato which was almost languorous in character. If the various carnival members were not as distinctly etched as we have on previous occasions observed them to be, the work as a whole went off with élan and brought applause from the audience, which the conductor shared with his men.

The program chosen amply displayed the various qualities of the integral parts of the orchestra. Thus in the Mendelssohn item, we heard from the strings, reinforced with a minimum number of instruments from the wind section. There was a notable unanimity of purpose among the strings which was commendable; there was also displayed the ability to drop from fortissimo to pianissimo on a second's notice and with no ragged edges; but it seemed to one listener that the general quality of tone could have been smoother.

* * *

The Brahms was entirely Mr. Barbirolli's own. His reliance upon sharply contrasted dynamics resulted last night in an interpretation which to us seemed more adapted to the performance of a Beethoven symphony, in which, as everyone knows, the composer placed considerable reliance upon sudden contrasts for his more telling effects. Not that Mr. Barbirolli altogether overlooked the effectiveness of other approaches, as demonstrated by the adroit manner in which he closed the third movement—a nice bit of orchestral molding. The Finale was also brought to an excellent climax, so rousing that the audience was moved to cheers and stamping of feet, bringing the conductor back to the platform countless times.

Of Mr. Schnabel's part in the program one may speak in sincere praise. His approach to this concerto is in the mood of bravura, and his vigor, combined as it was on this occasion with a certain blandness, made an interesting performance. His very free use of the pedal somewhat blurred many of the more important scale passages, which in turn took a certain crispness from the work which seemingly is an inherent part of it, yet who shall say that Mr. Schnabel's way with it is not as authentic, perhaps, as the next man's? It appeared to please the audience last night, as it recalled him many times with unmistakable enthusiasm. G. M. S.

Horatio Parker Songs Published for First Time

The two last unpublished manuscripts of the late Horatio Parker, American composer, were issued recently, when Galaxy Music Corporation, New York, added "The South Wind" and "The Pearl" to its catalogue. Both are songs and will be introduced in the near future in concert and on the radio.

The manuscripts were acquired by the publishers from the composer's widow, who lives in New York City.

'Information Please'

Behind the Microphone

Plenty of people will assure you that there is something very unusual indeed about the "Information Please" program (NBC-Blue Network, Tuesdays, 8:30 p. m.). Their reasons will depend on the point of view. But when a program has become so popular that the vice-president of an important company, who would ordinarily be showered with tickets to a program if he so much as looked in its direction, adopts an almost humble tone in asking whether it would be possible to fit him out with two tickets for "Information Please," it becomes time to look into the matter and see what it is that gives the program all that "umph."

It is no longer a secret in radio circles that "Information Please" is pretty much of a suprise to everybody. A few months ago there was a man named Dan Golenpaul in New York who was minding his own business. One night he tuned in his radio, and stumbled on one of the numerous quizzes then abroad in the land. To be exact, he stumbled on one of the Know-It-All kind of quizzers, and something or other that the fellow said to a quizz-ee riled the listener, and he got the idea that it would be a good thing if radio should have a quizzer—maybe two or three quizzers—who didn't know it all. People who would combine learning and ignorance, so to speak. People of eminent reputation for scholarly attainment who would, nevertheless, be willing to risk those reputations in the cause of "Information Please."

Now Mr. Golenpaul is one of those no-sooner-said-than-done fellows, and he set off to see what he could scare up that would resemble his idea in radio form.

Result of Experiment

The result as we now know it in "Information Please" is not precisely what he first intended, for he is a man who believes in the value of experimentation, exploratory study, and so on. And you get the impression that he wrote the first script really only for the pleasure of tearing it apart a few times and writing it over again.

Where to go to find experts who take themselves with a sufficient moderation of proportion so that they would be willing to risk having the radio audience observe them at times when their intelectual feet slipped? Such gentlemen as Clifton Fadiman, F. P. Adams, John Kieran, Dr. Harry Overstreet, and Marcus Duffield were run to earth and owned to being willing to be overwhelmed in public if necessary. When you hear fireside discussions of the program, ten to one you hear the majority say, 'But John Kieran—he's the man for me!" Mr. Kieran is, in a way, considered the star of the show. But chronologically he came later. After the shake-down cruise, as you might say.

At first "Information Please" had no sponsor. It had nothing much but a lot of very hard work on the part of men who believed they had a radio meteor by the tail, and a lot of good wishes from the bystanders. But almost from the beginning the proceedings took on a touch of hilarity which large chunks of the radio audience evidently decided with alacrity had been the thing missing from such a program for a long time. People in every city and hamlet began to chortle over "Information Please," and, as no expert is needed to tell you, a program that gets people to chortling is a program with a bright future—a very bright future indeed.

10,000 Letters a Week

About 10,000 letters come in every week. The letters contain questions. Millions of questions, according to the way Mr. Golenpaul feels when he has read each letter. From the approximately 1,000 that are worth considering, Mr. Golenpaul sifts 200. He lets them cool, and then he chooses about 75 from among them.

These questions are put on file cards, and the research experts turned loose on them. Inasmuch as the next few steps of the process are directly connected with the intrinsic worth of the program, perhaps it is not fair to reveal them.

To prove that the program is, as has been advertised, "unrehearsed," Mr. Fadiman gets only the final cards for the program a few hours before the radiocast is scheduled. He is the only one among the experts who sees the questions before they are propounded on the air.

"Warming Up" Period

There is a little "warming up" period before the radiocast. Not with the questions for the program, but a few questions to get them in the mood, so to speak. The experts begin to forget themselves. By the time the hands of the studio clock stand at 8:29½ everyone is pretty well relaxed and in a good humor.

That is considered the moment when the whole idea jells. Because one of the chief ideas is that "a wise man is one who will be able to laugh when others are laughing at him." Sooner or later the experts all make mistakes. The moment when the celebration experts begin to take it on their celebrated chins is the moment when Mr. Golenpaul forgets what a stupendous job it all has been, and has a thumping good time himself. J. M.

Questioner and Answerer

Clifton Fadiman

Franklin P. Adams

Master of ceremonies and one of the experts in "Information Please," regular Tuesday radio feature.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. TIMES.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. evgs and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20

LAST 3 WEEKS!
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part 1)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
In VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
TAMARA MARY MARTIN
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent." Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"I doubt if people can laugh much louder and still live."—John Anderson
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC A REVUE
by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45th Street West of Broadway
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. THURS. and SAT. 2:40

"One of the delights of the season. —WATTS, Herald Trib."
Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's NO. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON
MAJESTIC THEA., West 44 St. CI. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30—$1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:30

A Must! "Shines like a good deed in a naughty world." —ATKINSON, Times
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Avenue—COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinary fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40
Mail or phone reservations promptly filled

"The LITTLE PRINCESS"
Shirley TEMPLE • ANITA LOUISE RICHARD GREENE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St. THEA.

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY GEORGE COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
SHUBERT THEA., W. 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40
55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40, 55c-$2.20

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Great Features—2
Leslie HOWARD in Bernard SHAW'S
"PYGMALION" with Wendy Hiller
Also: "LET US LIVE"
Maureen O'SULLIVAN • Henry FONDA

TRANS-LUX
Gracie Fields SMILING ALONG
PLUS Harvard Digest, Robert Benchley, Wacky Waxworks, Science, Musicana, Fashions
THE PERFECT PROGRAMME

SHUBERT • Tonight at 8:30 | Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30
John Golden Presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SKYLARK
Samson Raphaelson's New Comedy
Evgs. 55c, $2.75. Wed., Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20

WILBUR—Last 7 Times Mat. Tom'w
ALBERT LEWIS presents
RUTH CHATTERTON
in "WEST of BROADWAY"
by MARGUERITE ROBERTS & ARNOLD LEE
staged by AURIOL LEE
with WALTER ABEL
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Wed. Mat. 55c-$1.65. Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CONT. 2 TO 11 COOLIDGE CORNER BEA 3600
BACK BY POPULAR DEMAND
MAGNIFICENT OBSESSION IRENE DUNNE • ROBT TAYLOR
IMITATION OF LIFE CLAUDETTE COLBERT

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Claudette Colbert • Herbert Marshall
"ZAZA"
Peter Lorre
"MR. MOTO'S LAST WARNING"
Wed. Review—"MOONLIGHT SONATA"
"THE BARONESS AND THE BUTLER"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
AIR CONDITIONED
Mon., Tues., Wed., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
UN CARNET DE BAL
Three Loves Has Nancy
Janet Gaynor—Robert Montgomery
Franchot Tone

PHILADELPHIA

D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
OF LONDON in
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
FORREST THEATRE, Walnut St., PHILA.
Evgs. 8:15, Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:15

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Commerce and Finance

Monopoly Committee Probes 'Rigid Prices' of Sulphur Industry

Business and Industry

FHA Head Would Extend Old Home Loan Insurance

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, told a Senate banking subcommittee that elimination of the FHA's authority to insure mortgages on existing homes would bring a return of "unsound practices, including the second mortgage racket," and high interest rates.

He made the asseriton at a hearing on legislation which would double the present $3,000,000,000 limit on FHA mortgage insurance and continue the agency's authority to insure mortgages on existing construction, due to expire June 30.

Opposed by Small Group

He expressed the opinion that "opposition to the pending bill originates largely among a comparatively small group of lenders apparently deeply interested in maintaining home financing costs at rates higher than those permitted under the FHA regulations."

Among those who had opposed the measure was John H. Fahey, Chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board. He contended FHA was designed primarily to encourage new construction.

"The issue raised by scattered opponents to this legislation is simply one of interest rates," Mr. McDonald testified.

"To eliminate the FHA from the insurance of mortgages on existing construction would discriminate against the majority of the people.

"There is today an abundance of home financing money available on the most liberal terms in our history. This has stimulated construction and made home ownership more widely possible. This was not true four years ago when the FHA was created. It will not be true in the future if borrowers and lending institutions are deprived of the safeguards provided by the FHA."

Would Reduce Reservoir

Mr. McDonald said there was a reservoir of $50,000,000,000 for home financing which would be reduced to $5,000,000,000, "so far as easy payment mortgage is concerned," if Congress should fail to extend the provisions for existing construction.

"To remove what amounts to 90 per cent of the potential mortgage funds away from the availability of existing construction as far as the easy payment FHA terms are concerned cannot help but have an immediate deflationary effect on all the 10,000,000 old homes today," Mr. McDonald told the committee.

"No permanent good can be done by encouraging new construction at the expense of existing construction."

Rail Employment At 13-Month High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission's railway employment index, adjusted for seasonal variation, reached 54.8 in February, the highest point since January, 1938, when it stood at 56.

Class I Railroads, excluding switching and terminal companies, had 941,979 employees in February compared with 929,770 in January and 939,663 in February, 1938.

The index reached its 1938 low in May and June when it stood at 50.1. Since then it has advanced each month.

February was the first month since October, 1937 which showed an increase in actual employment over the like month of the preceding year.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY

DIVIDEND

A dividend of thirty cents per share has been declared, payable April 1, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., March 22, 1939.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.

March 10, 1939.

Insured Investment

CERTIFICATES

A Federally Chartered Association specializing in first mortgages on homes in the Nation's Capital and immediate vicinity (considered choice home lending area in U. S.) offers Investment Share Certificates in any multiple of $100. 3½%

Current dividends 3½% per annum, payable semi-annually. Featuring: No Commissions; No Fluctuations in Value; Redeemable at Par; Tax Exemptions; Federally Insured against loss up to $5,000 for each Investor; Joint Accounts offer additional insurance. Write for full information.

First Federal Savings and Loan ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON

610 Thirteenth Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10

Du Pont to Expend $28,000,000 in '39

By the Associated Press

Wilmington, Del.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., will spend between $28,000,000 and $30,000,000 in 1939 on extensions and betterments, W. S. Carpenter, Jr., Chairman of the Finance Committee, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Last year $21,000,000 was similarly spent.

Business of the company during January and February was from 25 to 30 per cent better than the same period in 1938, he said, but the 1938 period was "very bad."

Manchester Spinners Fix Minimum Prices For American Yarns

MANCHESTER, England (AP)—An agreement fixing minimum prices for yarns produced from American cotton was adopted by a committee representing Manchester spinners operating 21,000,000 spindles.

The move, culminating a six months trade war, brought an immediate lift in yarn prices. The Lancashirie Cotton Corp. increasing the quotation for American yarns ½ cent per pound, following a similar rise less than two weeks ago.

Final adoption of the committee's draft agreement will rest with owners of 300 mills spinning American cotton. Acceptance by 90 per cent of the number is necessary to make the proposal effective.

The committee explained that if the program is approved a margin on cotton futures would be fixed and every firm spinning American fiber would be invited to bind itself under penalties and rules.

NEW YORK (AP)—A delegation of British cotton men, now in this country, will "suggest" to Washington officials that the Lancashire cotton spinning industry would be benefited by release of some of the large supply of staple held by Government agencies, it was reported in Wall Street cotton circles.

James B. Gartside, President of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, heads the group which came here for a cotton standards conference, which opened March 13 in Washington.

Asked about a recent resolution passed by Lancashire spinners regarding release of American cotton from Government loan stooks to relieve a reported shortage abroad, Mr. Gartside said he believed the resolution would be communicated to Washington officials.

H. S. Butterworth, a delegate from the Lancashire district, said the British representatives hoped to discuss "informally" with government officials the possibility of relieving the present tight cotton situation in Great Britain.

The impounded holdings amount to more than 11,000,000 bales.

Crude Oil Output Steady in January

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that the average daily production of crude oil changed but slightly in January, increasing from 3,300,000 barrels in December to 3,306,000 the following month.

Principal changes reported by individual states included a decrease of 25,000 barrels in California and an increase of 15,000 barrels in Illinois.

Crude petroleum exports continued below normal, the bureau's monthly statement indicated, but crude runs to stills increased materially with a resultant decline of stocks in January. Stocks of all oils showed little change, declining only 307,000 barrels to 554,163,000 on Jan. 31. The gasoline yield in January was 44.8 per cent as compared with 44.4 per cent in December and 44.1 per cent in January, 1938.

Air Traffic Gains 36 P. C. Over 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority reported that scheduled air lines in this country carried 80.244 revenue passengers during January, an increase of 36.29 per cent over January, 1938.

The airlines carried 577.982 pounds of express compared with 456.303 in January, 1938.

Hearst Magazines' 1938 Operating Net $3,355,448

NEW YORK (AP)—Richard E. Berlin, Executive Vice-President of Hearst Magazines, Inc., said the Hearst group of magazines in 1938 had an operating profit of $3,355,448.

Net profit from all operations, after interest, taxes, and real estate operations, but before capital loss written off on the sale of the American Architect, was $1,850,905.

Reporting on the 1938 operations of individual publications in the group, Mr. Berlin said:

"Good Housekeeping Magazine had an operating profit of $2,583,202; Cosmopolitan Magazine earned $393,857; Harper's Bazaar showed a profit of $480,461; Motor Magazine earned a profit of $105,408; Motor Boating had a profit of $64,374.

"American Druggist, American Architect, Town & Country, and House Beautiful operated at a total loss of $271,809."

Mr. Berlin added that, based on the advertising already published and booked, the earnings for the first quarter of 1939 would show a substantial increase over the like quarter of last year.

Hosiery Shipments at Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers reports that during the month of January 10,210,525 dozen pairs of hosiery of all types were shipped by knitting mills into trade channels. This is the largest amount of hosiery shipped by the hosiery industry during any January in the history of the industry, and it constitutes a record for both the full-fashioned and seamless branches.

Steel Firms' Wage Plea on Federal Contracts Denied

WASHINGTON (AP)—Justice Jennings Bailey dismissed in Federal District Court the suit of seven small Eastern steel manufacturers to enjoin Secretary Frances Perkins from putting into effect a determination that all steel makers in 13 Northern and Eastern states must pay a minimum wage of 62½ cents an hour in performing Government steel contracts.

In sustaining a Government motion to dismiss the suit, Justice Bailey held that the steel firms failed to show that the Secretary's determination of the minimum wage rates prevailing in the steel industry was so "arbitary and capricious" as to warrant the interference of the court.

Counsel for the steel companies announced they would appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Secretary's prevailing wage rate determination went into effect March 1, but the seven manufacturers brought the suit into the Federal Court for a rehearing.

Secretary Perkins acted under authority of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act which requires manufacturers bidding on Government contracts to pay prevailing minimum wage rate found by the Labor Department to exist in their industry.

Attorneys for the steel companies argued that the secretary's order would force them to raise their base wage rate from 56½ cents to 62½ cents an hour to compete with the big steel producers in the Pittsburgh and Chicago areas in bidding on Government contracts.

They contended that the Secretary exceeded her authority by basing her findings on the current minimum wage rates paid in a wide geographical area instead of making them conform to the wage differentials long enjoyed by the small producers in their immediate localities.

The 13-state area in which the Secretary held that 62½ cents was the prevailing wage extended from the Iowa line to the Atlantic Coast and from Maine to Kentucky. Lower prevailing rates were found to exist in Western and Southern steel producing areas.

Record Argentine Cotton Crop Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department was informed that the current Argentine cotton crop had been officially estimated at 387,000 bales, the largest of record.

Production last year was 237,000 bales.

The department said, however, that commercial agencies in Argentina believed the official estimate on this year's crop was excessive.

Street Gratified Over SEC Change in Short Selling Rule

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was jubilance on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange last week when the new short-selling rule of the SEC was announced. Rumors had been about the Street for some days that it was coming.

The rule not only gives a new lease of life to floor-trading, but gives strong hope that the SEC at last "has a heart" and is "open to reasoning."

Background of the rule is that last January the Commission, effective February 8, 1938, banned all short sales at less than ⅛ point above the previous sale. Though this appeared on the surface as just a little further difficulty in the way of short-selling, it actually made short sales tremendously difficult. It not only made it impossible in a falling market, but very difficult in a steady market and troublesome even in a rising market.

Difficult Rule to Follow

If General Motors was selling at 50 a short sale could not be made at less than 50⅛. And the moment a single sale, either long or short, even of only 100 shares, was made at 50⅛, it then became illegal to sell short at less than 50⅛. If, then, a long offer came in the market at the same time as the short offer, the long took preference and the short offer had to be moved to 50⅜. At that price, however, there was sure to be "stock ahead" waiting to be sold; and the moment even 100 shares of this "stock ahead" was sold at 50⅜ the short offer had to be moved up to 50½.

Tremendous paper work was imposed on specialists in pulling short offers out of their books and replacing them at higher or lower prices as the market moved up or down, so that the Committee on Floor Procedure had, in effect, to do the best they could and be lenient on unintentional errors.

In a market rising ever so slightly, therefore, it was possible for short offers to ride the price advance up and ride it down again without ever getting off. Customers who previously had been able to tell by watching the tape whether their short offerings were entitled to sell or not were no longer able to know until the close of trading.

Adverse to Arbitraging

Furthermore the rule dealt a heavy blow at arbitraging between New York and outside markets, particularly London and Toronto. It was no longer feasible in any volume to sell short in New York for covering abroad.

And lastly, heavy losses were risked, and sometimes suffered, by specialists in making book, on account of the paper-work and calculations necessary to avoid inadvertent breaking of the rule in active markets. Presumably as a result, short-selling shrank perceptibly.

It had already been shrinking for many years. When the Stock Exchange first began collecting statistics in May, 1931, the outstanding short interest was about 5,000,000 shares. An informal ban was put on about that time against selling below the previous price, and the short interest dropped sharply. Just after Britain went off the gold standard in September, 1931, all short-selling was temporarily banned, resulting in a short and sharp cover movement. This absolute ban was soon removed but a formal rule prohibited sales below the previous price, to prevent "bear raiding."

Short Interest Shrinks

Last year's SEC rule simply lifted this ban ⅛ point further. Up to 1931, if the last sale of Motors was 50, it was permissible to sell it short at 49⅞, or 49½, or 49, or 45, or any price down. Until 1938 it was permissible to sell it only at 50. After February, 1938, it was permissible to sell it only at 50⅛ or above.

When that ban started, the short interest was about 1,200,000 shares. Month-end figures show the following decline in the outstanding short interest.

1938		1938	
Jan.	1,228,000	Aug.	729,000
Feb.	1,142,000	Sept.	538,000
March	1,098,000	Oct	670,000
April	1,384,000	Nov.	587,000
May	1,344,000	Dec.	501,000
June	1,050,000	1939	
July	834,000	Jan.	447,000

The odd-lot short interest, meantime, declined to almost nothing. The SEC's rule exempted odd-lot short sales. First effect was a sharp increase in these sales as larger traders split their round-lot short sales into odd-lots. The New York Stock Exchange thereupon, in keeping with the spirit of the rule, itself applied the rule to odd lots also, in May. Within two months they shrank from about 36 per cent of total short sales to around 3 or 4 per per cent.

Dull Trading Blamed on Rule

Present dull markets are popularly attributed on the floor in large part to this February, 1938, rule. In fact, when the rule was announced some called it the most important the SEC had until then put in effect. Last month's volume of stock transactions was the smallest for any February since 1921. However, bond trading fell to similarly low levels, lowest since February, 1918.

The present is considered a very opportune time for the new rule. No one fears a sharp market break—weak interests have been well shaken out in the last 12 months and the business signs seem good. The Street has three strong reasons for seeing the present modification. First is its selfish interest—the desire to trade in larger volume. Second is its continued belief that the virtual ban on short sales makes the market thin and too small to carry large buy or sell orders.

Last is its belief that a good-sized short interest is an insurance against too quick a drop, and the short interest now is unprecedentedly small. On the Curb Exchange last year it got as low as 14,000 shares, which is virtually nothing. Right now, it is felt, would be the propitious time to let a short interest accumulate.

Convinced the SEC

There is much satisfaction over the SEC's act. Short selling is as unpopular as monopoly with the public, which thinks stocks should never be sold but only bought, and SEC officials have to be politicians as well as administrators. The Stock Exchange people didn't draw up twice what they wanted and then get half; they worked over a proposed rule, sold it to the Commission, and saw it enacted virtually in full. Important in the new rule is the exemption for bona fide arbitrage transactions.

The original rule was promulgated on the basis of unsound and twisted SEC statistics drawn from trading in a small group of stocks during the October, 1937, market break. The SEC's argument from these statistics was that a few large short sellers in a few issues, "psychologically" upset the market and thereby contributed to the general business collapse of confidence. Actually, even by the Commission's own figures, member trading cushioned the market, and the percentage decline of active stocks was almost in inverse proportion to the amount of short selling. Most member trades were made either at the previous price or above it.

The Stock Exchange gathered voluminous figures on short selling and turned them over last spring to the Twentieth Century Fund to digest. The Fund is still working on them.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Japanese Silk—Exports of raw silk from Japan during 1938 were slightly higher than in 1937 and totaled 477,471 bales, compared with 473,370 bales in 1937, while 1936 exports totaled 503,382 bales. The United States was Japan's best customer for raw silk in 1938, having purchased 393,274 bales, compared with 379,977 bales in 1937. Great Britain followed with purchases totaling only 33,609 bales, and France ranked third with purchases of 31,308 bales.

Tourists to Japan—Foreigners visiting Japan during the first six months of 1938 numbered 12,236, a drop of 10,562, or 46.4 per cent, compared with the like period of 1937. The 1,973 visitors from the United States in the first six months of 1938 were in excess of the number recorded from any other country, but decreased 58 per cent compared with the like six months of 1937. Visitors from China to Japan in the six-month period of 1938 numbered 1,596 to register a decrease of 75 per cent compared with the like period of 1937. The average period of time which visitors stayed in Japan during the six months of 1938 was substantially less than for the like period of 1937.

Japanese Sheep Imports—In keeping with a plan designed to increase the number of sheep in Japan proper to 350,000 head, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has appropriated about $354,000 for importation of a portion of this number during 1939. The plan reportedly calls for the importation of 8,000 ewes and 320 rams during 1939, for distribution to the various prefectures in Japan proper.

Japanese Salmon—Japan's export trade in canned salmon continued at a fairly high level during the first nine months of 1938. Foreign shipments for the nine-month period totaled 1,105,571 cases, an increase of 179,652 cases, or 19.4 per cent, as compared with the like period in 1937. Exports of red salmon amounted to 576,857 cases and those of pink salmon were recorded at 494,726 cases, the former increasing 137 per cent and the latter decreasing 21.6 per cent against the first nine months of last year.

Japanese Woolens—Production in Japan of woolen cloth for domestic use has been ordered curtailed 40 per cent by the Japanese Government. Since last July the Government has been restricting the consumption of wool. Stocks of raw wool have been falling rapidly, necessitating the present curtailment. The new regulation defines "woolen textiles" as cloth containing more than 10 per cent of wool, goat's hair or camel hair.

Japanese Sardines—Exports of canned sardines from Japan during the first nine months of 1938 totaled 706,748 cases. In comparison with the like period of 1937, exports of tomato sardines declined 645,205 cases, or 57.4 per cent. Shipments to the Philippines, formerly Japan's best market, decreased from 248,569 cases (only tomato sardines listed) for the first nine months of 1937 to 115,564 cases (all kinds) during the like period in 1938.

Philippine Minerals—The production of gold in the Philippine Islands during the first six months of 1938 totaled 436,754 ounces. Silver production amounted to 531,336 ounces, while the production of copper totaled 2,680,656 pounds.

China Buys Ginseng—Exports of American ginseng to China advanced sharply during 1938. A total of 167,255 pounds of dried ginseng root valued at $1,028,570 was exported from the United States last year compared with 136,644 pounds valued at $706,066 during 1937. Almost the entire amount during both years was shipped to China, as it has been since the first ginseng was gathered in North America. Analysis shows that during the last 15 years China has purchased about 3,000,000 pounds of American ginseng valued at close to $35,000,000.

Chinese Tung Oil—The tung oil crop for 1938 was reported to be very good and indications point to a substantial increase in output of oil for 1939 on account of increased plantings made in the production area during recent years and more trees entering the bearing stage. Stocks of oil on hand at Hankow at the end of December amounted to 13,149 short tons. The Hankow market remained inactive with no transactions and no price quotations. It was also stated in the report that no tung oil was known to be in the hands of the Japanese and no shipments of the oil were expected to be made in the near future.

China's Overissue Newspapers—Approximately 2,000 tons of overissue newspapers which were received in Shanghai, China, in the early part of 1938 are reported to be still warehoused in the city and the trade at present is otherwise stagnant. Conditions prevailing in the region of Shanghai have made it difficult to arrange for shipments to the interior and the local trade in overissue newspapers has thus been adversely affected. Overissue newspapers imported into China are usually shipped to the interior, where they are used chiefly for wrapping and packing merchandise.

Monopoly Group Studies Sulphur Price Structure

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 14 — As part of its exploration of the American economy the Federal Monopoly Committee turned to the case history of sulphur today, an industry which was declared by one witness to have had a more rigid price structure in the past 20 years than any other. The study revealed that two companies dominate the market, through control of a natural monopoly in Louisiana and Texas, and that the price of sulphur has not varied more than a few cents for 12 years.

One firm, the Freeport Sulphur Co., has had a rate of return on total investment after royalty payment of 16.23 per cent over the past 20 years. Another company, the Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., had a return of about 28.75 per cent, and 38 per cent on the basis of the value of mined sulphur now above ground but still unsold. Even in 1931, which was a lean year for most industries, the testimony showed that Freeport made a profit of 34 per cent on invested capital.

Price Maintained Rigidly

Through most of this time the price of sulphur has been maintained rigidly at $19 a ton. Through the 1929 collapse when farm prices came crashing to the ground, the price of sulphur, which is the expensive item in super-phosphate fertilizer, remained the same. Evidence linked the price of American sulphur with that produced in Italy, through an agreement under the Webb-Pomerene Act which permits American firms to combine to fix prices in the export field, contrary to the Clayton Act which forbids the same practice at home.

Summarizing the evidence Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said:

"We have here, then, a typical example of limited deposits, private ownership, a few companies, and a marked rigidity of prices, and the operation of a combination under the Webb-Pomerene Act."

As in all its inquiries the Federal Monopoly group group was absorbed in the operation of the industry as a specimen case, without implying blame or censure for the factual conditions exposed. So far as witnesses could say there was no way of interfering in the tight little group which controls the American sulphur market, important in fertilizers, explosives, chemicals and various other industries.

Sicily Once Main Supply

Witness was Mr. Robert H. Montgomery of the University of Texas, and the inquiry was staged by the Federal Trade Commission. Until the Louisiana-Texas fields were exploited, witness explained, world sulphur came chiefly from Sicily; then in 1906 American sulphur came on the market and an agreement was entered into by domestic and Italian firms, allocating world markets.

Even with Government subsidies, $18 a ton is about the cheapest that Italian firms can produce, it was testified. Independent studies indicate American sulphur can be extracted profitably at from one half to one third that price.

The international agreement, or consortium, eliminates competition between Italy and U. S. firms, it was testified and allocates the Western Hemisphere and a large part of the European market to the well-supplied American companies, who supply 75 per cent of the world market and keep $18 as a sort of "basing point," for world needs. In 1919 the war price of $22 a ton was broken by competition, but after the consortium, prices have been held rigid.

First Direct Testimony

The evidence today was the first direct testimony given on the effect of the Webb-Pomerene Act, which a number of members of the Federal Monopoly Committee believe requires revision.

Arthur E. Lundvall, FTC accountant, submitted figures indicating a net profit for Texas Gulf of $165,605,000 in the past 20 years, or $210,761,101 when reasonable allowance is made for additional tons of sulphur mined, but not yet sold.

The Freeport company shared its profits in royalties with the Texas Oil Company, from whom it leases its property. Fifty per cent of its profits went in royalties, he said, which accounts for its smaller return than the Texas Gulf Company.

Bolivia Aims to Confiscate Standard's Oil Lands by Subterfuge, Says Farish

NEW YORK (AP)—W. S. Farish, President of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, declared Monday the Bolivian Government was seeking to confiscate the company's Bolivian properties through a legal "subterfuge."

The oil executive's statement was inspired by the decision handed down by the Bolivian Supreme Court last week, canceling the company's concessions.

Contending the purpose of the court's ruling was to "defeat the company and despoil it of its property," Mr. Farish indicated protest would be lodged with the State Department at Washington.

Sitting at Sucre, Bolivia, the Court on March 8 ruled that Standard Oil's representatives were without "juridical standing" in attempting to outlaw the decree of former President David Toro which terminated the concessions in March, 1937.

"The decision," said Mr. Farish in a prepared statement, "is the culminating act in a long series by which the Bolivian dictatorship undertook to confiscate the company's property, a process which began in December, 1936, when the Bolivian Junta organized a Government petroleum company."

Asserting that the company had met all the conditions of the Bolivian contract and that the court decision was based on "trivial points," Mr. Farish concluded:

"Far more is involved than the value of the properties in Bolivia. If Bolivia can get away with its arbitrary act, it inevitably will lead to the deterioration of the economic and political relations on the American continents.

"The company expects to renew its request upon the Department of State for diplomatic intervention, possibly formally to demand an impartial international arbitration of the question of the legal validity of the cancellation decree of March 13, 1937, and the succeeding denials of justice."

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Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange Committee on Stock Listing and Chairman of group representing 17 Stock Exchanges, in session at Nation's Capital, seeking legal changes in securities legislation.

Westinghouse Net For 1938 Equal To $3.38 Common Share

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The $200,000,000 Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reported it made a profit every month last year despite a drop of 35 per cent in the volume of orders.

Net income however, fell from $20,126,408 or $7.66 a share in 1937 to $9,052,773 equal to $3.38 a share on the 2,592,155 shares of common stock outstanding, after preferred dividends.

Orders in 1938 were $149,662,776 compared with $229,540,061. The company began this year with a backlog of $40,188,150 in orders, about $20,000,000 less than a year before.

Current assets were $110,287,348 and liabilities $11,606,763. A year ago current assets were $132,100,470 and liabilities $32,917,072.

"As this report goes to press," Chairman A. W. Robertson and President G. H. Bucher told stockholders, "there are definite signs of an improvement in business. We expect the improvement to continue during the year."

Congress Not to Be Asked to Increase Public Debt Limit

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau said the Administration will not ask the present session of Congress to increase the public debt limit.

The Treasury head said the present $45,000,000,000 debt limit would serve the Treasury's needs for at least the rest of this year and there was no need to make an issue of the proposed increase at this time.

He added, however, that he would ask Congress at this session to increase the present $30,000,000,000 proportion of the public debt which may be in the form of bonds, instead of short term securities.

The public debt, now at $39,940,851,052 includes nearly $28,000,000,000 of bonds.

Business Failures Under '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended March 9 numbered 258 compared with 214 in the preceding week and 287 in the comparable week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Stock Exchanges Want Definition Of Manipulation

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Leaders of 17 stock exchanges have agreed tentatively to ask Congress to simplify Federal laws dealing with stock market manipulation, activities by corporate "insiders" and securities registration statements.

The meeting was sponsored by the New York Stock Exchange. Other organizations represented were the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Curb Exchange, and the Stock Exchanges of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Washington.

John Hancock, chairman of the meeting and Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange Committee on Stock Listing, told reporters that the informal conversations centered on the following:

1. Simplified registration statements for securities—The group seeks elimination of the some of the voluminous detail required by the Securities Commission, elimination of duplication when a corporation must register the same securities under both the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and elimination of other details to save bookkeeping costs.

2. More specific definition of market manipulation—The 1934 act prohibits manipulation, but Mr. Hancock said the law is not clear as to what is manipulation. He indicated the securities people want the law and the SEC regulations clarified so that traders may know what they can do, as well as what they can't, in trying to influence the prices of securities.

3. Relaxation of restrictions on "insiders"—The law requires officers, directors and holders of 10 per cent of a corporation's stock to report transactions in the stock to the SEC monthly, and makes them liable to suit by other stockholders for recovery of any profits made by buying and selling the corporation's stock. This provision was intended to prevent persons close to corporations from using their "inside" information for speculative purposes.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day	647,760
1939 volume to date	48,106,427
1938 volume to date	44,232,680

Selected Issues Up Fractionally In Mild Recovery

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Buying support came into the stock market today, but many issues were neglected at lower levels.

With dealings even slower than in Monday's session—transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares—favorites were lifted fractions to around a point. Extreme gains, however, were shaded near the final hour.

Propping sentiment, brokers said, was a rally in the London market on word of the divorce of the Czechs and Slovaks. Even though it was recognized the Balkan situation still contained plenty of explosive material, a settlement of the controversy was thought likely.

The President's message to Congress asking restoration of relief funds lopped off by the recent economy move, was about in line with expectations, and was believed to have had no immediate effect on stock trends.

Stocks up the greater part of the time—some eventually slipped—included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Consolidated Aircraft, Anaconda, American Smelting, Union Carbide, Dow Chemical, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Backward were Eastman Kodak, du Pont, Philip Morris, and Sears Roebuck.

In the curb modest advances were posted for Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed, and Niagara Hudson Power.

News of the dismemberment of the Czecho-Slovak Republic put a sharp restraint on bond market buying activities today, and most issues retreated.

Losses were moderate except in certain foreign obligations involved in the Czech unsettlement. Reports of German and Hungarian troop movements in the late trading were followed by a widening of declines in Czech 8s of '51 and '52 to around 4 and 9 points, respectively. Despite the slump, there was no unusual activity in either issue.

U. S. Governments showed pronounced steadiness considering their recent sharp rise. Starting the final hour treasuries were 3-32ds higher to 1-32d lower. Turover was small.

Corporate loans off fractions to around a point included Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, International Telephone 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3⅜s, Northern Pacific 4s, and M-K-T 4½s of '78.

Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s moved up 4 points in response to yesterday's announcement of the voting of a full year's interest. Other loans countering the major trend were Florida & East Coast 4½s, up about 2⅜ and N. Y. Lackawanna & Western "H" 4s of '73, up nearly 5.

Wheat Level Lowest In Over a Month

CHICAGO, March 14 (AP)—Falling about ½ cent, wheat prices today touched the lowest levels in more than a month.

Weakness of foreign markets, particularly Winnipeg, where season's lows were reached, depressed domestic values. The grain markets virtually ignored political developments with dissolution of the Czecho-Slovak state.

Wheat closed ¼-½ lower than yesterday, May 67¼-⅜, July 67½-⅝; corn ¼-½ down, May 47⅞-48, July 49½, and oats unchanged to ¼ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market turned in late dealings today, following resignation of the Czecho-Slovak Government. Most of the list recovered large portions of early losses and British funds, tobaccos, and motor shares were in good demand. Oils closed firm, while foreign bonds were very uncertain and trans-Atlantics lower.

Paris — International Securities, Government bonds and banking shares closed heavy in the Bourse today. Rentes lost 50 to 115 centimes. Suez Canal and Bank of France were off about 150 francs and Royal Dutch declined 80 francs.

Liverpool—Continued small cash demand for wheat and fears of increased offerings tended to restrict buying of futures today. Final prices were ⅜ to ¾d lower. Cotton prices closed 2 to 3 points lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 14

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅞	$4.69⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.69	4.69⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0265¼	.0265¼	††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2274½	.2275	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4014	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5308½	.5314	§
Sweden—krona	.2415½	.2416	.4537
Norway—krona	.2357	.2358	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2094	.2095	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0343	.0343	.0351
Finland—finmark	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0426½	.0426½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslav—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2315	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2025	.2025	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3700	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2736	.2737	.8440
India—rupee	.3531	.3516	.6180
Java—florin	.5327	.5331	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2919	.2918	*
Shanghai—dol	.1619	.1637½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5455	.5455	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9969	.9981	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2020‡	.2020‡	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938.

Nova Scotia's Surplus Rises

HALIFAX (CP)—A surplus of $146,137 for the fiscal year ended last Nov. 30, compared with $62,389 for the previous fiscal year, was reported by Premier Angus L. Macdonald in tabling Nova Scotia's public accounts for the period in the Legislature. Revenue of $11,304,383 and expenditure of $11,296,664 reached an all-time high.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
63	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	64½	63¾	64½	+2
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	38	Acme Steel (1)	1	39	39	39	
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
25	19⅜	Adams-Millis (1½g)	2	24	23½	23½	Mar13
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	3	26½	25¾	26½	Mar13
65⅝	54⅛	Air Reduction (1a)	6	58⅝	58	58½	
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	18	1	7/8	1	
10	9⅛	Alaska Juneau (1)	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1⅛	1	1	
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	12	12	12	
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	4	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ½
13⅜	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	4	19	18½	18½	Mar 9
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	6	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	10½	10½	10½	Mar11
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	179	177½	179	+1
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (⅝e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	21	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	69⅞	69¾	69⅞	Mar13
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	23	45¾	44⅞	45¾	+ ¾
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar13
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	9	2	2	2	
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	
24¼	19⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.20g)	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
8	5¾	Am Bosch	8	6½	6¼	6¼	Mar11
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	2	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	1	94¼	93¾	93¾	—1¾
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170¼	169½	169½	— ⅜
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	3	29¼	28¾	29	+ ½
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	8	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
115½	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115½	115½	115½	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	120	120	Mar 9
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Mar13
11⅞	8¾	Am Coml Alcohol	12	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	3	9	9	9	
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 21
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	2	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
20½	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	1	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
3¼	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Mar11
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Mar13
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	34	34	34	— ⅛
46¾	43½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	13	46⅞	46½	46¾	
2⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	4	17	17	17	+ ¼
7¾	6	Am International	1	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	14	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ¼
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	1	71½	71	71	—1
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	3	39¼	38¾	39¼	— ⅜
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 20
11	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	15	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
49¾	38	Am P&L $6 pf (1⅛k)	3	49	48½	49	
44¾	32⅝	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	15	44	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
18¾	14	Am Rad & St S	67	16¾	16⅜	16½	
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	13	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅛
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	3	65	65	65	+ ¼
15⅜	13¾	Am Saf Razor (1.20)	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	1	17	17	17	— ½
53⅜	41⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	29	47¼	46⅛	47¼	+ ⅞
134	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	Mar13
64¼	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ½
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	10	34⅛	33¾	34	— ¼
13⅛	8⅛	Am Stores	5	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	1	13	13	13	Mar13
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	20½	20⅜	20½	— ¼
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	81½	81	81½	+ ½
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
170⅛	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	165⅛	164	165⅜	+ ½
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	5	85	84¼	84⅜	+ ⅜
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	12	87½	87	87	
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	13	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	Mar 9
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	7	6¾	6¾	Mar13
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	40	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅛
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	93½	93½	93½	Mar11
6¾	5	Am Woolen	3	5¾	5½	5¾	
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	5	6½	6½	6½	
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	Feb 18
36¼	26	Anaconda (¼g)	146	29⅜	28¼	29	+ ¾
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	6	51	51	51	—1⅜
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	4	19¾	19½	19¾	
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	12	12	12	—1¼
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Mar11
1038⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Armour Il pf	4	5⅛	5	5	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	47½	47½	47½	Mar10
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork (¼g)	9	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
12⅞	9⅝	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	7	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ¼
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	4	9½	9½	9½	
76½	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	76½	76½	76½	Mar 8
53½	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	4	53½	52½	53½	Mar10
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb 28
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	15	38½	37½	38	+ ¾
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	70¾	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅜
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	2	24	24	24	
8⅞	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	6	10½	9⅛	10½	+1⅜
16¾	11	Atl G & W Ln pf	3	17¾	17	17¾	+1
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	7	22¼	22	22¼	
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	
8⅞	7⅜	Atlas Corp (½e)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4⅞	4⅜	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Mar13
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	2	64	64	64	+1
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	
4⅝	3⅜	Auburn Auto	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Corp	17	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	

B

17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	23	15¾	15⅜	15½	
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	19	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	24	24	24	
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	5	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
13	9½	Barker Bros	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¾
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	7	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ¼
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	13	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	20¼	20	20¼	Mar13
125	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	100	100	100	Mar 3
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	123	123	123	Mar11
87⅝	71½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	85⅜	81½	81½	— ⅛
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 20
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	41	26⅝	25⅝	26½	+ ½
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	11	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅜
52¾	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf (2½)	*1	52	52	52	— ⅛
57½	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	6	57½	57	57½	+ ½
80	60¼	Beth Steel	80	73⅝	72	73½	+1¼
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	18	17⅞	18	Mar13
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	114	113½	113½	— ½
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
22⅛	17½	Black&Decker (1)	2	20¾	20⅞	20¾	—1¼
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	6	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	19	28¾	27⅞	28½	+ ⅜
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	*2	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ⅜
19	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	19	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
32	23⅜	Borg-Warner (¾g)	39	31⅞	30½	31⅞	+ ⅜
3	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	3	26	26	26	
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	8	14½	14	14	+ ⅜
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	36	28¼	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	38¼	38¼	38½	Mar13
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	46¾	46½	46½	— ½
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	8	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	8½	8½	8½	
13⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	17	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
43½	31⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	5	18¾	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1½g)	2	35	35	35	Mar 3
13⅜	10⅜	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	40	14½	13	14½	+1¾
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	3	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
8	6	Budd Mfg	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
5⅜	4⅛	Budd Wheel	2	4½	4½	4½	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Mar13
34¼	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	*1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.20g)	9	17	17	17	— ¼
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	Mar13
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	11	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
4¼	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	11	11	11	— ¾
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½

C

19⅛	15¾	Calif Packing	4	19	18¾	19	
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2⅛	8⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1⅛	1	1	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	2	16⅜	16	16⅜	
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale	14	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	+ ¼
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
34½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	34½	34½	34½	Mar11
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	Mar11
20½	17½	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	92	91	92	Mar13
55	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	20	54¾	53½	53¾	— ¼
107⅛	105⅜	Cater Tractor pf (5)	1	105⅞	105¾	105¾	Mar13
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	16	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ¼
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19½	14¼	Celotex Corp	21	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ½
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	*1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	1	4⅛	4	4	Mar13
9½	7	Cent R R N J	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Mar13
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Mar11
5½	4½	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Mar11
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	1	43½	43	43½	+ ⅝
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	1	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	1	27	27	27	—1¾
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Mar13
40½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	19	38¾	38	38¾	+1
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	89	89	89	
25½	19⅛	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Mar 9
8⅜	3⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Mar10
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	3	3	Mar11
1	5/8	Chi & N West	9	¾	5/8	5/8	
3½	2½	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar13
3⅜	3⅛	Chi Great West	3	½	3/8	3/8	
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Mar 8
13½	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
½	3/8	Chi M St P & P	2	3/8	3/8	3/8	Mar11
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20¼	15⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
38½	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	38⅞	38½	38½	
48½	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Mar13
3¾	½	Chi R I & Pac	1	5/8	5/8	5/8	Mar 1
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1	1	1	Mar13
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅝	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Mar13
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	13	13	13	Mar10
13⅛	9⅜	Childs Co	9	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ½
85¼	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	78	83⅞	82¼	83⅜	+1
11	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	*1	10½	10½	10½	
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	Mar11
26	18½	Clark Equip	3	25⅛	25	25	
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	5	28½	28¼	28½	— ½
60⅛	49⅛	Cliffmax Molyb (1.20)	20	52⅞	51	52⅝	+1⅝
30½	23¾	Cluett Phdy (1¼g)	16	30	29½	30	+ ½
133	125	Coca-Cola (½g)	1	128½	128½	128½	Mar13
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Mar 2
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	9	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ¾
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	13	35½	35	35½	+1
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ½
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	1	17	17	17	— ½
18¼	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Mar13
9	6⅜	Col Gas & El	52	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
90⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	91	90½	91	— ⅞
15⅜	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	30½	30½	30½	Mar 8
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	2	90	90	90	Mar10
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	4	54½	54½	54½	— ¼
109⅛	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Feb 24
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	2	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	+ ⅛
110	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13¾	10⅜	Coml Solvents	22	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Com'wlth & South	21	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	5	63½	62½	63½	+ ¼
28¼	26¾	Com'wlth Edi (.40g)	39	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	2	8	8	8	Mar13
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	3	28¼	28	28¼	+1
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	28	24¾	23¾	24½	+ ⅞
87⅜	67⅜	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar10
35	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	94	34¼	33⅞	34	
107½	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	106	106	106	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12½	9	Consol Film pf (¼k)	*1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅜	Cons Laundries	4	7½	7¼	7½	
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	42	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	Mar 9
33¼	23⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Rayon Is Biggest Threat to Cotton Trade, Says Expert

WASHINGTON (AP)—N. C. Williamson, President of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, told the House Agriculture Committee that rayon and other substitutes constituted a grave danger to the cotton industry.

"These substitutes form a more serious threat than foreign production in our foreign markets," Mr. Williamson said. "And when we raise artificially the price of cotton, we're encouraging the substitutes."

He said rayon was replacing markets for about 3,500,000 bales of cotton and added that development of the Southern pine industry was cutting cotton acreage appreciably.

Mr. Williamson strongly endorsed the program approved by a conference of growers with Secretary Henry Wallace here Jan. 6. It included appropriation of between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 annually for parity payments to cotton growers, reduction of the Government's holdings of about 11,000,000 bales of loan cotton and transfer to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation of 1,500,000 bales from the loan holdings.

Under questioning by Representative Harry B. Coffee (D-Neb), a committee member, the witness agreed that the Federal program of subsidies, loans and benefit payments had tended to increase cotton production through increased yields per acre.

Meanwhile, Chairman Marvin Jones (D-Tex) of the House Agriculture Committee said the cotton problem could be met under existing legislation.

Without referring by name to the recent plan of Senator Ellison Smith (D-S. C.) to reduce the Government's loan holdings, Mr. Jones said in a statement.

"Fortunately the present act provides for handling emergency situations. . . . We can and should compete in (the markets of the world through orderly marketing in a competitive way. This can be done with much less expense than some of the proposed plans would involve.

"Let us distribute some of the cotton through relief channels. Then let us sell some of it, or the products thereof, abroad. This can be done without disturbing the domestic price. In fact, in the long run the domestic price will be helped by the reduction of the amounts now in storage."

Argentina-German Barter Pact Talked

BUENOS AIRES, March 14 (AP)—Argentina is concluding an agreement with Germany, unofficial but reliable sources said today, to barter 100,000 tons of wheat in exchange for German-made railway equipment.

At the present wheat prices here, the deal would amount roughly to $175,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '43-40 June	104.29	104.29	104.29
17 3¼s '45-43	110.22	110.22	110.22
9 3¼s '46-44	111	110.29	110.30
2 2¾s '47-45	108.27	108.27	108.27
1 3⅛s '49-46	111.8	111.8	111.8
1 4¼s '52-47	120.18	120.18	120.18
5 2¾s '51-48	107.29	107.29	107.29
1 2½s '48	107	107	107
1 2½s '52-50	104.20	104.20	104.20
1 3s "-'51	1109.12	109.12	109.12
1 2¾s '59-56	105.15	105.15	105.15
5 2¾s '65 60	104.19	10.18	104.19
Federal Farm Mortgage			
11 2s '47-42	105.25	105.25	105.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 3s '52-44	108.6	108.6	108.6
2 Adams Exp 4s '48			
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104	104	104
10 Allegheny cv 5s '44	85	84⅜	85
3 Alleghany 5s '50 st	38½	38½	38½
15 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	112	112	112
54 Am & For P 5s 2030	60½	60	60
11 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	103½	103¼	103¼
5 Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
22 Am T&T 5½s '43	112	111⅞	111 31-32
9 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅞	107½	107⅞
2 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Am WW&E 6s '75	105¾	105¾	105¾
37 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	104¾	104¾
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	25½	25½	25½
18 Ann Arbor 4s '95	42	41	41
13 Ar Del 4s '55	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
27 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109½	109½
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	94½	94½	94½
8 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	98⅝	98½	98½
7 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102¾	102½	102½
12 AT&SF 4½s G-'59 '62	110⅝	110½	110½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	44	43¾	44
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	59	59	59
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	100½	100½	100½
3 B&O 4½s '96	24	24	24
2 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	24	23⅝	24
10 B&O 1st 5s '48	61½	61	61½
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
2 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	23	23	23
6 B&O 5s '96 F	23¼	23	23¼
12 B&O 5s 2000 D	22⅞	22½	22⅝
9 B&O cv 4½s '60	14¼	14	14
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13½	13½	13½
11 B&O 4s '48	59¼	59	59¼
4 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41 ct	52½	52½	52½
9 B&O 5s SW2'50	43	43	43
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	91½	91½	91½
11 Bang&Ar cv 5s '51 st	97	97	97
2 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	118¾	118¾	118¾
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104	103⅝	103⅝
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
9 Boston&Me 5s '67	35⅜	34½	34⅝
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	33	33	33
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	35½	35	35
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41	60	60	60
40 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	79	78¼	78¾
2 Bkly UnElls5s'50	89	89	89
61 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	83⅜	83	83⅜
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99	98⅞	98⅞
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	37½	37	37
1 Bush Term 4s '52	68½	68½	68½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	99	99	99
8 Can Sou 5s '62	96	96	96
3 Can Nat 5⅝s '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116½	116½	116½
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123¾	123¾
2 Can Pac 5s '54	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
15 Can Pac 5s '54	99½	99½	99½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
13 Can Pac 4s perp	81½	81	81
1 Caro Cen 4s '49	43½	43½	43½
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96	96	96
1 Cen Hud G&E 3⅛s65	111	111	111
19 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	109½	-09½	-09½
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75⅛	75	75
5 Cen RR NJ 4s '98	20½	20	20
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Champ F&P (38) 4¾s50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6 C&O 4½s '92	124¼	124	124
32 C&O 3½s '96 D	99⅞	99½	99½
26 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¾	99½	99½
20 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 C&EI rfg 5s '30	99⅛	99	99
9 CB&Q 4½s '77	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
39 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¾	99⅜	99¾
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103½	103½	103½
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100	100	100
5 Chi & Ill 5s '51	19¾	19¾	19⅝
15 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21½	21½	21½
21 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10⅛	9¾	10⅛
6 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
15 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	28¾	28½	28¾
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	28¾	28¾	28¾
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
5 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
22 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅝	4½	4½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8½	8½	8½
6 Chi&NW 4s '87	14¾	14¾	14⅝
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 CRI&P 4s '88	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¼	7¼	7¼
20 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	108¼	107¾	108¼
1 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '51	104	104	104
13 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Ch & W nd 4¼s '62	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	96½	96½	96½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	76½	76½	76½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Cinn Gas El 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Cinn Leb & N 4s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	62½	62	62
1 CCCStL gen 4s '93	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	91¾	91¾	91¾
11 Clev Un Term 5s '73	84½	84	84½
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	79	79	79
1 Col F & I 5s '43	104	104	104
2 Col F & I 5s '70	64	61⅝	64
16 Colombia G 5s '52 May	102	101½	101¾
18 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102⅝	102	102⅜
1 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104½
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	109	109
61 Comwlth Ed 3s '58	111¾	111¼	111⅜
10 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106⅞	106¾	106¾
8 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	106¾	106¾
9 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¼	107	107
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	107	106¾	106¾
8 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
7 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	109¾	109¾
8 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
27 Consum Pow 3¾s '66	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
2 Contain Corp 5s '46	105	104¾	105
5 Container 5s '43	100	99¾	99¾
32 Continent Oil 2¾s '48	109	108⅝	108⅞
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 52	36¼	36¼	36¼
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	44	44	44
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	39½	39½	39½
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	110	110	110
50 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	68⅛	67¾	67¾
3 D & R G 4½s '36	12½	12½	12½
16 D & R G 4s '36	13	12½	13
16 Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112½	112½
3 Det Ed 4s '65	112	111½	111⅔
6 Det T Tun 4½s '61	103	103	103
5 Dow Chem 3s '51	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	19	18¾	19
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
10 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
3 Erie rfg 5s '67	12½	12½	12½
4 Erie rfg 5s '75	12¼	12¼	12¼
23 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23⅜	21¾	22⅝
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	45½	45½	45½
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	45½	45½	45½
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	101¾	101¾	101¾
39 Firestone T&R3½s'48	104	103¾	103¾
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	7¾	8
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
34 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
16 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	106⅝	106½	106½
4 Gen ub S 5½s '39	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69	68	68⅝
10 Goodrich 4½s '56	100½	100¼	100¼
15 Goodrich 4½s '65	102½	102	102
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100¾	100	100
14 Gt Nor 5s '73	94	93¾	93⅞
14 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
13 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	88¾	88¼	88¼
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105	104⅞	105
5 Gt Nor 4¼s G	102½	102¼	102½
14 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92½	92	92
5 Gulf St Util 4s 66	110	109½	109½
5 Hockg V 4½s 99	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
9 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	73	71	73
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
16 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	50½	50	50½
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15⅛	15	15¼
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	60½	60½	60½
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	59½	59½	59¼
18 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	55	54¾	55
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	59⅛	59	59⅛
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	54½	54½	54½
4 Ill Steel 4½s 40	104¼	104	104
1 Indpls Un Ry 3½s 86	104	104	104
5 Interb R Tr 6s 32	39½	39½	39½
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	67⅞	67¾	67⅞
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s66 ct	66¼	66¼	66¼
11 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	87¼	87	87¼
21 Int Grt Nor rf 4s 52	23	22¾	23
11 Int Hydro2El cv 6s 44	86	86	86½
10 Int Paper 6s 55	93½	93	93
1 Int Rys C A 6½s47	95	95	95
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	71½	71¼	71¼
42 Int T&T 5s 55	75	74¼	74¾
7 K C South 5s 50	70	69	70
1 K C South 3s 50	72¾	72¾	72¾
3 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108	108
9 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102¼	102½
2 Kresge Found 3½s47	103¾	103¼	103¼
2 Lac Gas 6s '42A	50	50	50
2 Lac Gas 6s '42	49	48	48
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	56¼	56	56
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 O	55½	55½	55½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	87	87	87
1 LS&MS 3½s '97	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
6 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	26¾	26¾	26¾
3 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	89	89	89
8 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	62	61½	61½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 ct	18	18	18
3 Leh Val TTerm5s54	54⅝	54	54¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	22½	22½	22½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003asd	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	20½	20½	20½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003asd	20	20	20
4 Liggett & M 5s '51	129	129	129
8 Loews 3½s '46	101¾	101¼	101⅜
5 Lone Star Gas 3½s53	107¾	107¼	107¾
3 Long Dock 3¾s '50	62	62	62
15 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86½	86½	86⅝
16 Manhat Ry 4s '90	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 MSP&SS Mar 5½s '49	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
9 MSP&SS Marie 5s '38	6¼	6	6¼
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	32	31½	32
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	30	29¾	30
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	47	47	47
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	27¼	27	27¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	19	19
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5⅛	5	5
9 Mob & O 4½s '77	28¼	28	28½
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
11 MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	105½	105	105½
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	48	47½	48
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	53½	53	53
10 Mount St T&T 3¼s '68	107¼	107	107¼
2 Nash Cha & St L 4s '78	71	71	71
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Newark Gas 5s '48	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
2 MonWPaPubSv 6s'60	108¾	108¾	108⅜
10 N Eng T&T 4½s '61 B	126¾	126¾	126¾
11 N Y C 4½s '60	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 N J P&L 4½s '60 reg	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104⅜	104¾	104⅜
1 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	33	33	33
9 NYC rfg 4s 2013	68	67¼	67⅜
16 NYC 4½s 2013A	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝
4 NYC cn 4s '98	71	70⅞	71
5 NYC 3¾s '46	81	81	81
6 NYC cv 3¼s '52	75½	75¼	75½
13 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60½	60¼	60½
7 NYC & HR 4s '42	84¾	84¾	84¾
13 NYC&StL 5½s '74A	70⅝	70	70½
38 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	58¾	58¼	58¾
7 NYConnRR 4½s '53	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
1 NYStockCo 4s '51	59¼	59¼	59¼
63 NYLaw Ins 4s '73A	63	62¾	63
2 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	24¼	24	24¼
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	106	106	106
3 NY&R Gas 6s '51A	103½	103½	103½
13 NY Steam 3½s 63	105	104⅞	105
2 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	81	81	81
6 NYW&Bost 4½s '46	3½	3⅜	3⅜
4 NiagaraFallsP3½s'66	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	100½	100½	100½
5 Nor&W 4s '96	122½	122½	122½
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	71¾	71	71¼
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	63½	63	63
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58¼	58	58
16 Nor Pac 4s '97	84	83¼	83
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	52½	52¼	52¼
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109½	109¼	109½
11 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	105	104¾	105
5 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	110	110	110
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106	105½	105½
9 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	108⅝	108¼	108⅛
9 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111	111	
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	57½	57½	57½
29 Pen Co 4s '63	102¼	102	102¼
2 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	98½	98½	98½
12 Pen P & L 4½s '81	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106⅜	106¾	106¾
11 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118⅜	117⅞	118⅜
35 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100	99¾	100
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90	89½	90
18 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	95⅛	95	95⅛
1 Pen RR 4¾s '84 E	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
6 Pen RR 4s '48	113	113	113
2 Pen RR 4s '48 st	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89¾	89½	89¾
15 Pen RR 3¼s '52	90	89½	89¾
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6	6	6
3 Pere Marq 4½s '80	69½	69½	69½
14 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	109	109	109
18 Phila Co 5s '67	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
6 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3⅜	3½	3½
10 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13	13	13
7 Phillips Pet 5s '37	101½	101½	101½
8 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110¾	110½	110½
6 PCC & SL 5s '70A	106½	106½	106½
23 PCC & SL 5s '75B	106½	106½	106½
7 PCC & St L 4½s '77	97½	97½	97½
1 PCC Stl 4½s '56 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Pitt & W Va 4½s '58 A	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	51	51	51
19 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	72½	72	72⅛
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Radio Keith 6s '41	70½	70½	70½
13 Readg 4½s '97 A	80	79	80
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	79½	79½	79½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60	59½	59½
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	104	103¾	104
9 Republic Steel 4½s '61	94¾	94¼	94¾
5 Republic Steel 4½s '56	94¾	94¼	94¼
1 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	106¾	106⅜	106¾
1 St L S F 4½s '78	11½	11½	11½
10 St LSPA½s '78ctm st	11	11	11
5 St L S F 4s '50 A	12	11½	12
2 St L SW 5s '52	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	98	98	98
1 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	83¼	83	83¼
3 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8½	8¼
13 Shell Un 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104⅛
3 Silesian-Ab 7s '41	81½	81	81
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 Skelly Oil 4s '51	104½	104¼	104
21 SoconyVacOil3½s '50	107⅜	107⅜	107½
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	108	108	108
3 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	107	107
3 So Cal Ry 4½s '46	95	95	95
4 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56¼	56¼	56¼
7 Sou Pac 4½s '81	55½	55¼	55½
2 So Pac 4½s '69	55½	55¼	55½
44 So Pac rfg 4s '55	70¼	69¾	70¼
7 So Pac clt 4s '49	56¾	56¼	56¼
19 So Pac 3¾s '46	67	66¾	66¾
34 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	59	59	59
36 South Ry 6½s '56	78¼	77½	77¾
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	75½	75½	75½
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	89⅝	89½	89⅝
49 South Ry gen 4s '56	59¾	59¼	59¼
2 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106	106	106
6 Spokane Int 5s '55	18½	17½	17½
25 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105½	105⅜	105⅜
12 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104¾	104½	103¾
7 Studebaker cv 6s '45	85¼	84¾	85¼
18 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100	100	100
3 T RR A St L 5s '44	115½	115½	115½
6 T RR A St L 4s '53	106½	106½	106½
1 Texark Ft Sm 5½s'50	93	93	93
4 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	107	107
5 Tex&Pac 5s '77B	88½	88½	88½
1 Tex&Pac 5s '79C	88	88	88
5 Tex&Pac 5s '80D	88½	88½	88½
16 Third Ave aj 5s '60	11	10⅞	11
1 Third Ave 4s '60	45	45	45
5 TideWaAssocO3½s'52	105½	105½	105½
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
14 Unit Drug 5s '53	79	78	79
39 US Steel 3¼s '48	106	105⅞	106
5 Utah L & Tr 5s '44	98¾	98½	98½
18 Utah P & L 5s '44	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
3 Util P & L 5s '59	68¾	68¾	68¾
7 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	110	109¾	110
21 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107¼	107⅛	107¼
11 Wabash 1st 5s '39	47½	47¼	47½
2 Wabash 2d 5s '39	25½	25½	25½
10 Wabash 5s '80 D	10½	10½	10½
1 Walwrth 6s '55	80	80	80
14 Walwrth 4s '55	66	66	66
10 Warner Bros 6s '39	100¼	100⅛	100¼
2 Warner Br 6s 39 st	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
11 Warren Bros 6s '41	46⅛	46	46
5 Wash Term 3½s '45	107⅞	107¾	107¾
1 Westch Lt 5s '50	124½	124½	124½
11 West Penn 5s '63 E	111½	111½	111½
2 West Md 3½s '77 A	95	95	95
24 Westn Md 4s '52	89	88½	89
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	20⅛	20¼	20⅛
1 Western Un 5s '51	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 Western Un 5s '60	67	66½	66½
1 Western Un 4½s '50	65	65	65
3 Wh & L E 4s '49	110½	110½	110½
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	97	97	97
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	10½	10½	10½
5 Wis El Pow 3½s '68	108	108	108
2 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Youngst S & T 4s '48	108	107½	107½
17 Youngst S & T 4s '61	106½	106¼	106¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	13¼	13¼	12⅞
9 Antwerp 5s '58	96½	96⅛	96½
6 Argentine 5s '72 Feb	78⅛	78	78⅛
14 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78⅛	78	78⅛
32 Argentine 4½s '48	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Argentine 4½s '71	86¾	86¾	86¾
10 Australia 5s '55

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF. — Casa Alta Apartments, at beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms, 1½ hrs. ride from San Francisco.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE "VERSAILLES"
700 SO. SKINKER RD.
Quiet, Refined, Luxurious. Opp. Forest Park. Near school, church. 4 to 7 rooms, 1 to 3 baths. Private garage.
Direction: Downs, Mobl & Co.
R. L. Latta, Resident Manager

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW YOUR FRIENDS, I will send you actual sample Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. S-133 Indianapolis, Ind

WOMEN—Good income, full or spare time, take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; good commissions; chance to get own clothes FREE; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. Janalene, Dept 764, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 49th (East) Near Waldorf—Sublet sunny 4-room apartment, 2 bedrooms; high-class modern elevator building. Eldorado 5-2366 mornings, or write Box H-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER — Customer's material made up; any dress $10; also alterations, remodeling; excellent references. Call BUckminster 2-2729, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AMAZING BARGAINS in beautiful 18th Century Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings for every room in the home, city or country; new SIMMONS BEDDING. Studio Beds. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready - to - wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave. at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Capable cook-housework (white); small adult family; serve plain meals; country North Carolina; permanent home; references. (Apt. 5 F) 2025 Broadway, N. Y. C. EN-2-9461.

LEGAL NOTICES

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held in The Auditorium, No. 250 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass., on April 3, 1939, at twelve o'clock noon. Its stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business, Saturday, March 18, 1939, until the opening of business, Tuesday, April 4, 1939.
CHARLES B. GLEASON,
Clerk, Boston Elevated Railway Company

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR **SOLID SILVER** WARE
brings higher prices than ever! Our estimate your assurance of highest price! DANIEL SEITLER & SONS, Inc., 39 Cornhill, Boston. (For call by Representative, CAP. 0937.)

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 468 West 150th N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, exceptionally light comfortable suite; 3 days. 33 W. 42nd Street, N. Y. C. Write Box W-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office part time; 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Telephone MU 2-8389 or Shore Road 8-6114.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning, $3. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th Street, Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MULTI-KRAFT SERVICE, Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.—Typewriting, mimeographing; private dictation room.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SUNNY, large room in fine residential section; delicious food; good home for person retired from business. Call 7-0705 (Springfield, Mass.)

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West, Apt. 11S—Gentlemen; quiet, private, conveniences; breakfast optional; adult family. 8th Subway, Ninth-L.

N. Y. C., 230 West 76th (Apt. 4B)—Unusual room, semi-private bath; single $10, double $12.50.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1316 Euclid St.—Front room, large closet, Beauty Rest mattress; ½ block from transportation. Columbia 0241.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity World's Fair

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 350 MacDonough St.—Large, pleasant room, connecting bath; quiet, private home, near N. Y. World's Fair. GEREHART.

SUMMER HOMES

PIGEON HOO, TENTERDEN, KENT.
Spend your vacation in a real English Country Home. 1-2 exclusive guests received by lady in her genuine Elizabethan Cottage in the "Garden of England"; personally escorted expeditions to places of historic interest; highest personal references. Write Mrs. B. Lushington.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

NEW 1939 CHEVROLET
Delivered as low as $675
ASK FOR MR. R. R. ROSS
W. E. CASHMAN CO.
788 Beacon St. Cen. New. 5340
"O. K. Guaranteed Used Cars"

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

GLASGOW—Furnished bed-sitting room or bedroom, attendance arranged; central on tram route to Christian Science Church. Box W-1291, BCM/CSM London.

SCOTLAND: GALLOWAY—Farmhouse accommodation, April to September; exceptionally comfortable home; beautiful situation. McClymont, Creebank, Bargrennan, Newton Stewart.

SCOTLAND: GALLOWAY—Board residence private house, centre of Galloway; near golf, tennis, McConchie, Riverstead, Creebridge, Newton Stewart.

POST VACANT

SCOTLAND—Wanted for Kilmarnock, Cook General with experience; reply giving references and salary. Box W-1300, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

GLASGOW—Young lady typist, bookkeeper; good experience legal work, desires position. Box W-1301, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY, active, competent, desires post as housekeeper to gentleman. MISS COOK, 35 Berwick Rd., Squires Gate, Blackpool, Lancashire.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road

LONDON — Comfortable bed-sittingroom; suitable for business lady; pleasantly situated; moderate terms. 213 Green Lane, Norbury S. W. 16.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

PRICE & CO.—Noted for Garden Seeds, Gladioli, Begonias, Etc. Catalogue on request. 9, High St., Hanley, S.O.T. Tel. 2523 S.O.T.

TAILORS

ARTHUR JUKES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
11, Warton Terrace, Heaton Newcastle-on-Tyne

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. MADAM GRACE ANGUS, A.R.C.M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473

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ENGLAND

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Get that Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due

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(Continued)

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for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

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(Continued)

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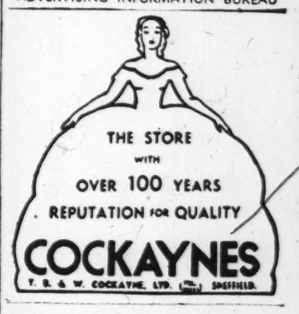

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Daily Features Page

Visitors From the Old World and the New Proclaim Magnolia as the World's Most Beautiful Garden

Photographs by Wesley A. Jackson, Charleston, S. C.

Imagine, if you can, clumps of flaming azaleas all of 20 feet in height and three times that in circumference! Imagine camellia "trees" that you could climb—and loaded down with exotic blooms! Imagine wistarias which have worked their way to the tops of towering magnolia trees, and are celebrating by hanging out tens of thousands of amethyst lanterns; imagine the reds and yellows and purples of the richest sunsets you ever saw, plus the daintiest pinks of the fairest of dawns, all dropped to earth, and gleaming through the gently swaying moss of bearded oaks; yes, imagine all this, and you will still have to visit Charleston, S. C., unless you can be satisfied with a conservative word-picture of Mr. Hastie's other-worldly gardens. Word from the owner, just received, would indicate that Magnolia will be at its peak between March 22 and April 9.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Bylaw Ambiguous

Question: Our bylaws read: "Each member . . . may cast a nominating ballot for any member . . . eligible. If any such member receives a majority of all the votes cast on the nominating ballot, he shall be declared elected. Should no one receive a majority . . . another ballot shall be taken, and so on. After the first ballot, all names shall be eliminated except those receiving the highest number of votes, which shall represent a majority of all the votes cast; and these names shall be written on the blackboard in alphabetical order without the number of votes."

Should not the names of all receiving a nominating vote be posted, the elimination, if any, to take place only after the first ballot for election, not after the nominating ballot?

Answer: The meaning of the bylaw is not clear. The procedure indicated in the question—listing all nominees after the nominating ballot—would be more democratic and also more in accord with parliamentary fundamentals. From analysis of the entire bylaw, however, it seems doubtful if that was the intention.

The rest of the rule is so explicit and so different from usage under common parliamentary law, that it seems improbable that it was intended to allow the general rule to apply to the nominating ballot. If this were held, the nominees would be listed in the order of their votes; whereas procedure thereafter under the bylaw would be to list them alphabetically and without the number of votes. Consequently it appears more probable that the intention was to consider the nominating ballot the first ballot. This is, of course, just one opinion. The question is an important one and should be decided by the members.

Admittedly, the wording is ambiguous; and whichever procedure is desired, the bylaw should be clarified by amendment. Moreover, as now worded, it seems to restrict the listing only to certain names. It is questionable whether it restricts voting to those names. The parliamentary right of a member to vote for anyone eligible, whether nominated or not, is so fundamental that a bylaw would have to be more specific than this in order to set it aside.

Daily Anecdote

An Authority Speaks

A little story for those countless individuals, in public life and in private, who profess to know something about that hardy perennial, the Tariff:

The late Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, one of the best-informed men of his day on the tariff question, once explained to a friend: "The tariff is not an exact science. I have been devoting much of my congressional life to the subject and find that in writing a tariff bill all you can do is to get all the facts you can, study them as closely as you can, get the best expert opinion you can."

"And then what?" interrupted his listener.

"And then guess as close as you can!" finished Mr. Underwood.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW
(Continued)

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Daily Quotation

NO MAN is free who is not master of himself.—EPICTETUS.

They Liked Differences

The power of a Caesar or an Alexander came no doubt chiefly from the fact that they had a liking for differences, and never laid blame on the pear tree for not bearing plums. —Alain.

In Lighter Vein

Nor Even What She Represents

A woman was once at a dinner party with an eminent Chinese philosopher, when she said: "May I ask why you attach so much importance to the dragon in your country? You know there is no such creature, don't you? You have never seen one, have you?"

"My dear madam," answered the guest graciously, "why do you attach so much importance to the goddess of liberty on your coins? You know there is no such lady, don't you? You have never seen her, have you?"

The Stranger

Guide in Trafalgar Square: "Have you seen Nelson's column?"

American Visitor: "No, what paper does he write for?"—Hartford Courant.

Practical

Customer: "Could you suggest something for a girl friend's anniversary?"

Clerk: "How about these book ends?"

Customer: "Just the thing! She always reads them before the beginnings."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

A Verse for Today . . .

Now the Lord is that Spirit: and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.—II CORINTHIANS 3:17.

Take It Easy

Some people chase success so hard that happiness can't keep up with them.—Anon.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between a Post Card and a Postal Card?

A postal card is a card with a printed postage stamp on it, and it is sold by the Government. A post card, on the other hand, is a private and unofficial card which requires a gum-backed postage stamp of suitable denomination.

It is said that postal cards were first suggested in 1865, but the idea did not find immediate acceptance. A little later, Dr. Emanuel Hermann in a letter which was printed in a Vienna paper, suggested the making of a stamped card by the Government for use in the mails. The Austrian post office officials liked the idea and issued what they called Korrespondenz Karten in 1869. The following year William Gladstone, then Prime Minister of England, sponsored an issue of postal cards, and they were so enthusiastically received by the public that 1,000,000 cards were sold during the first week they were available. Postal cards made their debut in the United States in 1873.

Post cards, which were privately published and sold and had no printed stamp, were devised by Heinrich Lange, of Göttingen, Germany. Post cards usually have a picture printed on one side; and the other

side is divided into two spaces, one for the name and address of the recipient, and the other for a message. These picture post cards made their first appearance in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

It is interesting in this connection to note that the word "post," when used in reference to mail service, is derived from the Latin *positus*, which means "placed." That is because in ancient times horses were placed at intervals along letter routes for the efficient carrying of letters for travelers.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Pray at the Start, Praise at the Finish'

Seattle

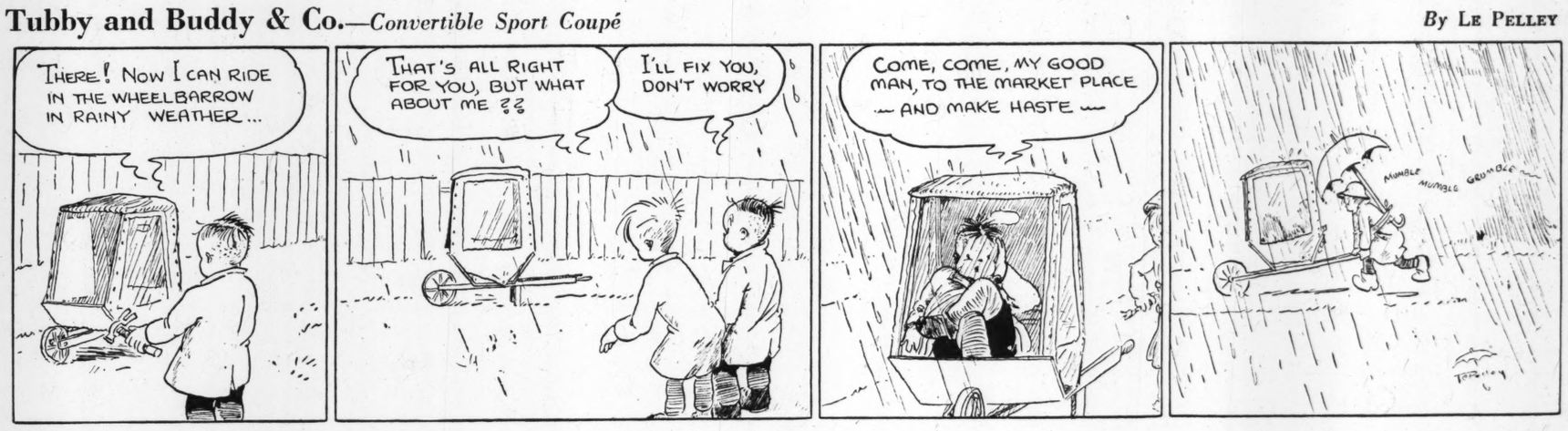
Dr. and Mrs. N. A. Jepson, of Seattle, entertain many ministers and missionaries. It seemed necessary for Mrs. Jepson to learn to drive the car in order to release her husband for other work. But learning to drive seemed difficult for her. One day, as she was thinking about it, the words, "Pray at the start, praise at the finish" came to her. She wrote them down and they helped her. Then she put them on the windshield of her car.

Guests in the car began to ask about them. So, Dr. Jepson had some small stickers made, about 1½ inches by 1½ inches, with the slogan neatly printed. Evangelist James A. Stewart took many back to Europe with him.

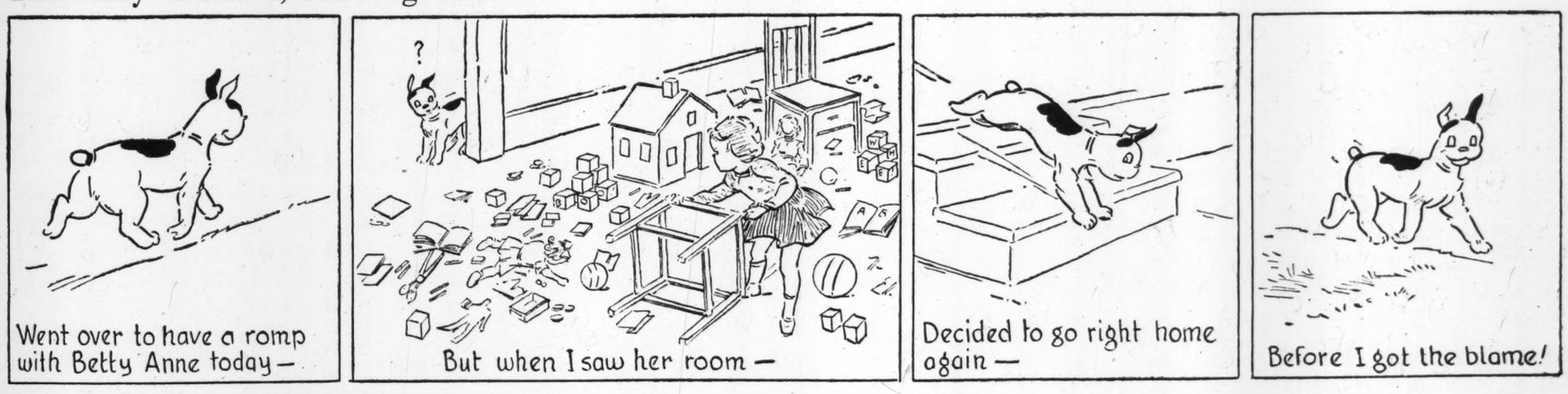
Inquiries came from many places, and the Jepsons generously sent a bunch of the stickers. What a fine slogan for the motorist!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Convertible Sport Coupé*

By LE PELLEY

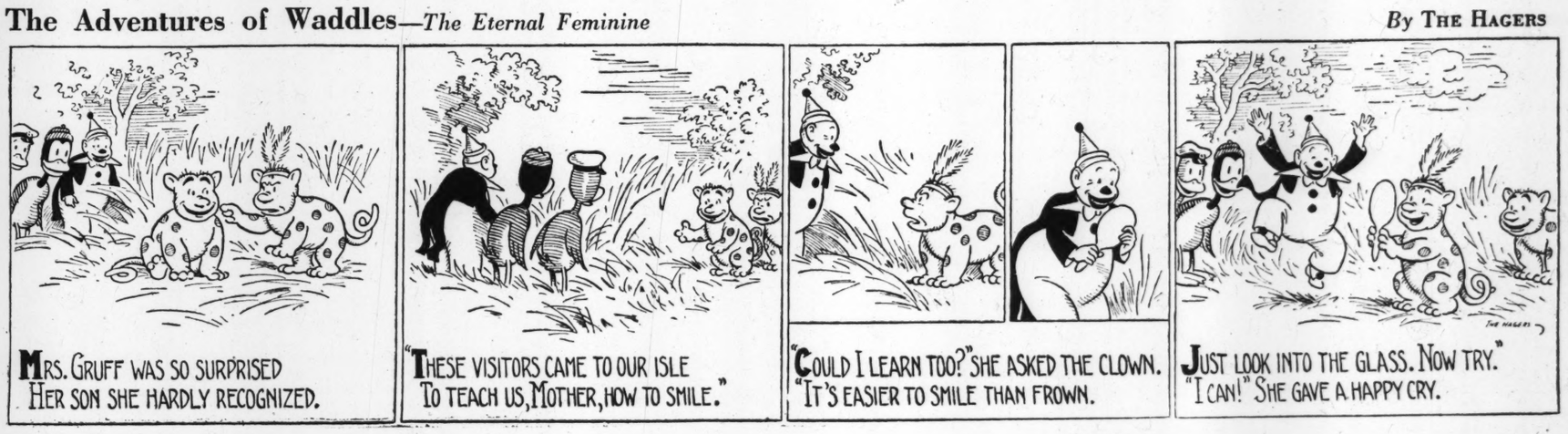

THERE! NOW I CAN RIDE IN THE WHEELBARROW IN RAINY WEATHER...
THAT'S ALL RIGHT FOR YOU, BUT WHAT ABOUT ME ??
I'LL FIX YOU, DON'T WORRY
COME, COME, MY GOOD MAN, TO THE MARKET PLACE — AND MAKE HASTE —
MUMBLE MUMBLE GRUMBLE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Innocent*



The Adventures of Waddles—*The Eternal Feminine*

By THE HAGERS


MRS. GRUFF WAS SO SURPRISED HER SON SHE HARDLY RECOGNIZED.
"THESE VISITORS CAME TO OUR ISLE TO TEACH US, MOTHER, HOW TO SMILE."
"COULD I LEARN TOO?" SHE ASKED THE CLOWN. "IT'S EASIER TO SMILE THAN FROWN.
JUST LOOK INTO THE GLASS. NOW TRY." "I CAN!" SHE GAVE A HAPPY CRY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Czecho-Slovakia

REPORTS from London and Paris declare the British and French Governments are resolutely refraining from anger or annoyance over events in Czecho-Slovakia. That is a wise attitude for peoples as well as governments in all the democracies.

Only those who thought that the September crisis was merely a question of transferring Germans to Germany will be surprised by Berlin's intervention now to break off a section of the Republic where Germans are not involved. Those who understood that such a settlement of the Sudeten question involved also a transfer of the whole balance of power in Europe can accept the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia as a logical consequence.

Once the original decision was made the rest was expected. And getting stirred up about it is as futile as anger over the manner in which the terms of Munich were so administered by the commission set up for that purpose as to leave the Czechs less land than they would have had by the Godesberg ultimatum. And only those who believed that once the "bastion of Bohemia" and the French pledge of support were given up any guarantee would protect Czecho-Slovakia, can now feel that Britain and France should protect.

It is true that in the debate on the Munich settlement in the House of Commons on October 3, Prime Minister Chamberlain said he hoped that "under the new system of guarantees the new Czecho-Slovakia will find a greater security than she has ever enjoyed." But the guarantees were never really given. There were none in the Munich agreement. In an annex Britain and France said they stood by the offer, in their original proposal of September 19, to Czecho-Slovakia, to enter into guarantees. And Germany and Italy said that after the Polish and Hungarian minority questions were settled they would give guarantees. But the guarantees were never given.

Nor is it easy to see how any French or British guarantees could have been supported. It is better that there are none. And that the western democracies not be angered or annoyed by what they cannot now help. But one useful thing can be done. That is to see the picture clearly, to understand from this experience what is needed: A readiness to engage in active economic appeasement—such as the Anglo-German trade conferences—accompanied by a firm and manifest resolve to resist threats.

Anglo-German Trade Talks

THE visit of two members of the British Government, Mr. Oliver Stanley and Mr. Robert Spear Hudson, to Berlin this week, in company with delegates of the Federation of British Industries, can mark a turning point in Anglo-German relations. Though it would be a mistake to pitch too high the hopes of a far-reaching trade agreement, it is all to the good that attempts should be made to avoid cut-throat competition and to arrive at a commonsense understanding.

Already representatives of the coal industries of the two countries have got together and have arrived at a plan for regulating competition in neutral countries. It is hoped that the field of agreement may be widened both in the sharing of foreign markets and for increasing direct trade between Britain and Germany.

From Berlin, Mr. Hudson will go on to Russia with a view to securing better treatment for British shipping and more Russian imports from Britain in return for the latter's large purchases from Soviet countries.

Anything which tends to get trade going between the democracies and the totalitarian countries is a step toward peace, and anything which brings peaceful commerce rather than war-talk into the limelight makes for international health. But the preliminary trade talks in Berlin have revealed one difficulty that has to be overcome—a difficulty that had no counterpart in the recent Anglo-American trade negotiations.

The British system of trade rests upon the efforts of private traders acting as individuals. The German system is organized through the State, and the Government can directly control all the exporting and importing activities of German industry. British trade still depends on private enterprise. German trade is totalitarian.

There is much in the German and the Russian methods that is wholly alien to British and American ideals. But it seems likely that Britain will be compelled to organize its great industries more tightly, and that the State may be compelled to take an increasing part in this organization, if it is to deal on equal terms with the totalitarian countries. The movement in this direction is no new thing. The British steel industry had to organize itself as a condition of receiving State protection. This movement is expected to be accelerated by common consent for the sake of self-protection and for securing State help in dealing with the Socialist methods of National Socialist Germany.

For Our Trustful Birds

SNOW, blanketing New England, has erased the early traces of Spring that seemed so close only a week ago. In the country the trees are limned as with the fur of ermine. The early crocus is covered with the whitest, deepest blanket of the year. Beauty is everywhere.

But there is a grim side to this world of snow and wind. Many birds are back from the South and the wintry blast finds even the most sheltered branch. The snow covers almost all places where feed may be found. For these southern travelers and, indeed, even the winter residents, the next few days will be a difficult time. Fortunately householders can help by tying suet to convenient branches of trees. Bread and cereal and seeds of all kinds may be spread on cardboard and placed on top of the snow.

The need is acute. The reward, the grateful songs of singers whose melodies once moved Robert Bridges to write:

> Beneath the crisp and wintry carpet hid
> A million buds but stay their blossoming
> And trustful birds have built their nests amid
> The shuddering boughs, and only wait to sing
> Till one soft shower from the south shall bid
> And hither tempt the pilgrim steps of Spring.

Exploration by Mathematics

FOR more than twenty years, throughout the development of relativity, fourth dimension, curved space and allied physico-mathematical explanations of events cosmic and atomic, Prof. Albert Einstein has been working to find one interpretation of the universe that would explain all the varied forces, particles, and stellar bodies in terms of one another. In other words, he has been seeking a mathematical solution to the problem philosophers down through the ages have tried to solve by human reasoning and researchers by physical experimentation, namely, the connection between the world of ideas and the world of phenomena, between the immaterial and the material.

More than three years ago he told the National Association of Science Writers he hoped to reach a solution soon, concluding his remarks with the lament, "If only I could have more time to work and didn't have to explain so much." A year ago he announced his Unified Field Theory, more remarkable and extensive even, than the now famous Relativity Theory, because it advanced the thesis mathematically that the primary important "substance" is not atomic nor particle in nature, but "the field," something "associated with matter but not necessarily limited by it."

Opposition came from all sides, especially from natural scientists inclined toward a purely mechanistic view of the universe. Today Einstein admits the solution "has not stood the test of experience," and announces he has found and is testing a new one not yet ready for publication. The question now uppermost in the thoughts of researchers is, which way has he jumped? In one direction research has shown that matter can be changed into radiation, and a few experiments have been made where radiation has been detected changing into solid particles. Will Einstein amplify his previous conviction that matter has been very much overemphasized, or will be lean toward the mechanistic view?

Whither Manhattan Mansions?

ADD two more to the list of vanishing mansions of New York. They are razing the big brownstone house in Madison Avenue which was for years the home of the late George F. Baker, the banker. The site will become a parking lot temporarily. Mr. Baker fought long but unsuccessfully to stop the encroachment of business into the Murray Hill residential section.

The other house is the seventy-five-room French Renaissance granite château of Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate, on Riverside Drive at 73d Street. It was reputed to have cost two million and a half dollars and has been one of the show places of the metropolis since 1905. Now Mr. Schwab has closed it (along with his 1,000-acre summer estate at Loretta, Pa., and his residence in Bethlehem, Pa.) and is at present domiciled in a New York hotel. He has indicated that the New York mansion may give way to an apartment.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., not long ago gave up the family home in West 54th Street off Fifth Avenue and moved to an apartment. J. P. Morgan, however, still maintains his town home in Murray Hill near the Baker house. His art treasures are housed in a separate building nearby.

Such mansions were the product of an era of pretentious homes in both city and country, not only in New York, but elsewhere. But apartments, the servant problem, motors, travel, the attractions of outdoor life and many other reasons (including taxes) have changed that trend.

New Yorkers will miss these landmark mansions, but even more will out-of-town visitors, including those to the World's Fair, regret their passing. Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home—your own home—but there is perennial interest in seeing millionaires' mansions. Yet for the rubber-neck tour conductors, their dwindling supply of mansions is compensated for by the attractions of Rockefeller Center, Tri-Borough and George Washington Bridges, and other marvels of Manhattan too numerous to mention.

Mrs. Wilson's Story

Book News of the Day

THE shroud of mystery hiding from public view the personal story of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States during the World War and the peace making that followed, is now lifted, yea, torn to shreds, by his widow, Edith Bolling Wilson, in MY MEMOIR (Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $3.50).

Dismissing her early life and first husband summarily, the Virginia-born woman who, with only two years of formal schooling, became the wife and right-hand adviser of a professor-president, tells with utmost candor the story of her years in the national spotlight.

Edith Wilson has taken the reading public into her confidence about personal matters, she explains, "because the high office which my husband held robs them of a private character and makes me feel that they belong to history."

* * *

Appearing almost in full in the Saturday Evening Post under the title "As I Saw It," Mrs. Wilson's autobiography has already stirred up many old strifes that she had hoped to heal by telling her side of the story. Exceptions to certain of her statements have already been taken on behalf of Col. Edward M. House, adviser who broke with President Wilson, Thomas R. Marshall, war-time Vice-President, and Joseph Tumulty, the President's secretary.

Woodrow Wilson will probably remain in public estimation a far-sighted, tenacious statesman who had to reconcile shielding and cajoling by a woman he loved with the realistic advice offered by seasoned political advisers who got off to a bad start with the second Mrs. Wilson by opposing the President's marriage.

* * *

Mrs. Wilson's revelations are especially timely in these days when the peace of Versailles is being scrutinized in the light of world events that followed. The reader closes "My Memoir" with a clearer but still somewhat muddled impression of how the course of world events might have been changed had Woodrow Wilson not married Mrs. Galt. She sets the public record clear on such controverted subjects as the bars at the White House windows during the President's illness and the valuable tapestry gift she carried away with her to private life, but she leaves a much more nebulous impression of the part she played in the President's adamant refusal to compromise with the Senate on the League Covenant or to relinquish his post to the Vice-President when he became physically disabled.

It is fascinating but useless to look at history from "might-have-been" angles. The important thing is that Woodrow Wilson did marry Mrs. Galt, and that, as her book verifies, she became a quasi-President of the United States from September, 1919, to March, 1921, a fact that makes her memoirs far more provocative and of much more historical value than those of the average statesman's widow.

M. H.

Going to Bat for Latin-American Trade

Venetian Façade

THE gondolier I selected to take me to the station leapt up when I awoke him, lifted his hat with a fine sweep of the arm, shook the cushions and somehow conveyed the impression that I was the one person he longed to see. Where did I want to go? I was uncomfortably silent; I had forgotten the Italian for "station." He waited expectantly. A word sprang to my lips; I said "stazione," with more resolution than conviction but, to my surprise, he replied, "Si, signore," and we glided away into a narrow canal between houses of pink, cream and primrose.

I watched their muted, trembling reflections in the shining water until we entered the Grand Canal. We crossed to the opposite side, but, to my consternation, more in the direction of the Lagoon than the station. What did "stazione" mean? Some island in the Adriatic?

Quickly I got out pencil and paper, drew a train with volumes of smoke billowing from the funnel and, as I passed it to my gondolier, reflected that an old master would not have been proud of that drawing although it conformed to the standards of many modern critics for it was simple and evidently of such all-embracing significance of form as to suggest not merely a train but all that a train involved. "Stazione, si, si," he exclaimed; and then much to my embarrassment, in quite good English, assured me that he was taking me there.

I should have preferred the Grand Canal for one never tires of its lovely palaces but I was content. Almost anywhere in Venice the eye is continually delighted. No two houses are alike either in form or color yet the general effect is harmonious. One wonders why. Perhaps it is because the variety is consistently maintained and sun, wind and rain have subdued colors that were once too strong, giving a faint hint of gold to pinks that were too crimson, turning heavy greens to the exquisite color of a Persian tile.

* * *

In unfamiliar surroundings prosaic and unfamiliar things often become beautiful. We were in a "rio" (subsidiary canal) and, suspended on a line stretched across the upper story of a primrose-colored house, the family washing hung. The shutters and door were of faded green and the white and pink garments fluttered like banners in a pageant.

As I turned for a last glimpse of this fortuitous picture I noticed my gondolier was regarding me with interest. Was he wondering why I looked so long at a dilapidated house with the week's washing hanging in front of it? Probably, but explanation would have been useless; and I was about to make some remark when he exclaimed, "You are a picture-painter, I know. You like Venice?" and then enquired whether I had made pictures of San Marco, Maria della Salute and other buildings favored by painters. Wondering how he had guessed, I asked, "How do you know I am a painter?"

"I see you painting yesterday on the Piazetta," he answered. "Very good; many people like to buy your pictures?"

He told me many famous painters came to Venice and contrived to suggest I was one of them, but broke off at that flattering assumption to cry, "Stahli, ah stahli" before he dexterously turned a corner and altered the course of my thoughts as well as his direction. How pleasant it was, I reflected, to glide through these enchanting water streets, to hear instead of the "honk, honk," of other cities the cries of the gondoliers, "Stahli" and "Premi"; instead of the sound of changing gears the sound of lapping water and, echoing over it continually, the sound of voices, of stray snatches of music and song.

* * *

At the station my gondolier begged me, with hand on heart, to give him the drawing of the railway train as a memento. He would bequeath it to his son. And would I sign it? This request warmed my heart; the drawing became his, also more money than was due for the fare. "Grazie, signore. Addio," he said as we parted.

* * *

My work is improving, but I am not famous yet. However, if I knew his name and address I would advise him to keep the drawing for maybe one day he, or his son, will get a good price for it.

A. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

Increasing Tax Burdens

By Frank L. Perrin

DES MOINES, IOWA

THE none too gentle tentacles of bureaucracy have bound and penetrated the political machinery of all the states thus far visited during this brief survey of conditions in the Middle West. In Iowa, as well as in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, the political revolutions in November last were, more than all else, in protest against the levying of ever-increasing tax burdens to maintain recently created boards and commissions, one or more of which duplicate the functions and duties of those which ordinarily served, and which could continue to serve adequately in administrative capacities.

In Iowa, happily, Governor George A. Wilson and both branches of the State Legislature are enlisted in common cause against the octopus. The way, I predict, will be straight and direct to the end sought. Governor Wilson is equipped to carry on, not alone, but in company with both House and Senate, in the direction indicated. He has served eight years as a State Senator, and speaks the language fluently and convincingly. The door to his inner office is open at all times, and those who seek his advice, or seek to give advice, are welcome.

* * *

As one sits across the desk from one of these men chosen by their people to direct the affairs of state, it is interesting to observe their different qualities of thought and their manner of approach to the problems which must be solved. There was a time, not so long ago, when the high office of Chief Executive of a sovereign Commonwealth was the reward bestowed by party managers for faithful service rendered to dominant political power. Any man with experience and ability sufficient to carry on a business, a bank, a factory or a prosperous farm, and who was familiar enough with parliamentary law to be able to preside at a political convention or a session of the county board of supervisors, could serve as Governor. The machinery, even if left alone, would operate without friction or disaster.

But all this has changed. The problems of administration and management have become complex. The little wheels within the larger wheels must be adjusted by processes requiring the skill, expert or otherwise, of an army of specialists. We seem to have reached the machine age in government, without, however, comprehending or utilizing the refinements which the machinists have developed. The man who now accepts the responsibilities of Chief Executive of a State must possess the skill required to operate this machinery economically, or failing this, the courage to tear away the duplicating of parts, the false superstructure, and disband the army of dependent apprentices who pose as expert operatives.

* * *

In the course of this survey it is sought to discern if, among the people in the rank and file of the voting population of the states, there is faith that this can be done, and the courage to do it. There is need of more and more recruits on the side of a truly conservative element, that measures pending in state legislative bodies and in Congress may be enacted. There is need of moral support sufficient to encourage state executives to recommend, urge and sign bills of right in behalf of the people who carry, and must continue to carry, an abnormal and a discouraging tax burden.

The difficulty on the farms is not that not enough is produced to meet ordinary needs. It is that between overhead costs and the narrow margin of profit the balance has reached the vanishing point. It is not entirely a matter of taxes and interest charges. There is need, as I see it, of more effective and easily possible economies on the farms. The machine has displaced the hired farm hand, thereby adding greatly to the number of unemployed in the towns and villages. The horses which once consumed the surplus grains and fodder crops have disappeared, and the farmer buys gasoline and oil for tractors, trucks and automobiles. It may be said of the farmers generally that they have vainly sought, in Congress and in the legislatures, financial relief and protection from their own unnecessary extravagances. In this vast prairie country there should be no poverty. No one should be obliged to go to bed hungry.

The Wide Horizon

Liberalism—Left and Right

By Quentin Pope

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

RARELY does the traveler come upon a more confusing land than New Zealand, the home of southern Socialism, and seldom does he have to figure out a more complex situation than exists in this seemingly simple country.

For the man who journeys through this land will have heard much abuse of the Socialists and their policy, many declarations that they are ruining the country and frequent claims that they are destroying the foundations of private enterprise as it has existed in the past.

This is all very confusing to the visitor, for if he looks around him he will see many signs of State activity in a wide number of fields, and he will learn that some of them have lasted for generations, have grown from small beginnings to their present status in the national life. He will find, for instance, that it is six decades since the State first entered the railroad business and that today even though the automobile and modern road building have placed the short-haul railroads in a tough spot the Government goes on building new tracks. He will discover that almost seventy years have passed since the Government went into the insurance business at rates which were declared to be risky, and that today the Government Life Insurance Department is one main factor in keeping policy rates down. He will find it is almost forty years since coal produced in State mines began to be sold to the general public.

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As the traveler wanders about he will find signs of great State undertakings almost everywhere. They are revealed in the capital city in the form of giant buildings, marble-faced and sheltering departments which deal in fire insurance, in nationwide generation and sale of hydroelectric power, in railroads and banking, trusteeship and administration of estates, coal and lumber and radio.

But if he inquires about the beginnings of these undertakings he will be told that they go back long before there was any Socialist Government in power here. If he follows up the subject he will learn that forty years ago there was a radical Government in power in New Zealand and that those days of social change and experimentation have become a proud tradition with New Zealanders who hold that in the nineties of last century their country led the world. But if he assumes that it was in those days that these Socialist, or State-capitalist, undertakings began he will be told that the radicals were driven from office in 1911 and that much of what he has seen began after then. Nationalized radio, the nationalized hydroelectric power scheme, the herding of private transport under rigid control to prevent it competing with publicly owned railroads and street-car corporations, the first of the big government housing plans, and the granting of guaranteed export prices to farmers for their products, all these things took place after 1911 and before the admittedly Socialist Party gained control of the Administration in 1935.

If the curious traveler is still able to think his way to a conclusion he will then determine that while parties change in New Zealand there is a tradition of radical legislation here which persists no matter what combination is in power. And he will be right.

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It is one of the first steps towards understanding the position in this country to recognize that there is no difference in theory between the two contending parties, Socialists (or Laborites) and Nationalists. Both stand for conservation of the national life as it is, though they may differ as to the rate and directions in which it should be developed. It would be as impossible for the Nationalists to end the State hydroelectric power department, which incidentally is highly prosperous, as it would be for the so-called Socialists to bring real Socialism into action. For in this country there is a vast middle class, the national life is influenced by the presence of a great home-owning body of citizens who purchase their houses on a scheme of amortization extending over a period of thirty years, who have money in the bank and each of whom (there are two chances in three) holds an insurance policy either in the State office or one of the other large offices operating here.

The real issue between the two parties here will be seen as merely a matter of degree. The Nationalists believe in a more moderate pace; they are not absolutely opposed to any policy if it offers itself as a way out of an emergency. Their policy, as Andre Siegfried was shrewd enough to see when he visited here a generation ago, is purely dictated by expediency. They hold, at the same time, that any development should be roughly within the limits of the national income. The Socialists have large, vague plans for developments within the country, and hold they must be more generous in the matter of social services and social aid, even if their generosity is not marked enough to make any real difference to the condition of the people aided. For instance they recently increased the benefits of old-age pensioners by sixty cents a week.

Neither party will be found to condemn State ownership because it is State ownership. The moderates defend private enterprise, but in practice they submit it to close regulation. The Socialists believe in government ownership or direct government control. And as the moderates have always worked through boards of private citizens their system has the odd result of being more democratic than that of the party which claims to be the only one to draw its strength from the democracy of the country.

Peacepoint

The idea that each individual is less important than this vague thing called the "Nation" is perilous.—Count Raoul de Roussy de Sales.